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NOT TO BE LENT OUT
A
DICTIONARY
OF
DAILY BLUNDERS

CONTAINING

*A Collection of Mistakes often made in
Speaking and Writing*

CORRECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES AND
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

BY THE AUTHOR OF
'A HANDY BOOK OF SYNONYMS,'
&c. &c.

LONDON: WHITTAKER & CO.



PREFACE.

SCARCELY anything vexes us so much as to be caught tripping in our grammar, and yet, how often do we blunder! A slip of the tongue is bad enough, but how much worse is a slip of the pen! It is not, however, from want of teachers that there is all this blundering, for it is asserted, on good authority, that there are extant more than 600 different grammars, intended to teach the young and the old "how to speak and write correctly." There are also many books containing "rule upon rule and precept upon precept," prepared especially to show us our errors, and to keep us from blundering. But, excellent as some of these books undoubtedly are, they are all compiled on a plan which precludes us from turning readily to the remarks made upon any particular mistake,

and we often search in vain for a correction which we know is to be found in a certain book, *somewhere*, but we cannot tell where. This little *Dictionary of Daily Blunders* is a novel attempt to remove this difficulty.

It has been compiled from a collection made by the author during the past twenty years, and the examples are mostly taken from modern literature. Many of the blunders here recorded are not errors according to any recognised grammatical rules ; but custom—the custom of the best writers—has marked them as mistakes, and we must treat them as such. As Dean Trench says, “Where custom has thoroughly established itself, there is nothing to do but to acquiesce in it.”

In compiling the book it was found that a very large number of the orthographical errors occurred in spelling the *participles*, and the examples became so numerous that the author decided upon giving the spelling of the difficult participles without taking up space with illustrative sentences. This feature will be found valuable, as very few dictionaries include participles.

If it should be thought that the blunders are occasionally frivolous, or so obvious that no one would ever make them, we would remind those who consult these pages that many incorrect expressions which one class of people would never think of uttering, are used daily by other classes. This little Dictionary is intended for general use ; and if, by using it, any one discovers that he has been innocently blundering, the book will be well worth its cost.

Due care has been taken in the preparation of the Dictionary ; but it is just *the* book which every one who consults will feel free to criticise, and the chances are that the compiler may be “hoist on his own petard,” and proclaimed a blunderer. If, unfortunately, this should be the case, he hopes that he may, through the publishers, be informed of the mistakes, and if they are found to be the author’s blunders, they shall be corrected in future editions.

ABBREVIATIONS. :

<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>pr. p.</i> present participle.
<i>art.</i> article.	<i>pa. t.</i> past tense.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>num.</i> number.	<i>subs.</i> substantive.
<i>pa. p.</i> past participle.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>pl.</i> plural.	<i>v.</i> verb.

ACCENTS.

Where there is no accent marked, the letter has its ordinary alphabet sound.

- ' (á) over a letter marks the *accented syllable*.
- (â) over a vowel shows that it is *long*.
- ˘ (ă) over a vowel shows that it is *short*.
- ^ (ô) makes the vowel long, as *dépôt*, *formâ*.
- .. (a) over one of two vowels shows that it must be pronounced separately, as *aèrify*.
- , (ç) the letter *c* so marked has a soft sound, like *s*, as in *façade*.



A Dictionary of Daily Blunders.



A. "An iron urn and silver teapot were on the table" should be, "An iron urn and *a* silver teapot." *An* silver teapot is an obvious error.

A is properly used before the following words and their derivatives --- eulogy, euphony, humour, unanimous, unicorn, union, unit, university, useful, usual, usurer.

A1 is a common expression in conversation, meaning first-class, good ; but in writing it is seldom used, and should be avoided.

ABATE *v*, abating *pr. p.*, abatable *adj.*

ABBREVIATIONS are allowable when the meaning is unmistakable ; but "Dr. Sir" and "Yr. Obedt. Sert." are both better written in full. The same remark applies to all superscriptions and subscriptions in correspondence.

ABDOMEN is pronounced ab-dō'-men, not ab'-dōm-čn.

ABERGAVENNY (a family name) is pronounced Abergen'-ny.

ABHORRENCE. We should say, "He has a great abhorrence *of* medicine," not *for* nor *to* medicine.

ABOVE. "The above names are correct" is better expressed by "The above-mentioned names are correct."

ABOVE A WEEK AGO should be "More than a week ago."

ABRIDGE *v.* Note the spelling of the following derivatives:—abridging *pr. p.*, abridged *pa. p.*, abridgeable *adj.*

ABRIDGMENT should not be spelled abridge-ment.

ABSCISS. Either the *s* or *c* is, by mistake, frequently omitted, as abcess or absess.

AB'-SENT *adj.* should not be confounded with ab-sen't *v.*

ABSQUATULATE (introduced from America) means to run away from your "squatting" or settlement. The word is applied in England to any one running away from his creditors.

AB'-STRACT *adj.* and *s.* should not be confounded with ab-strac't *v.*

ABUT *v.*, abutting *pr. p.*, abutted *pa. p.*

ABYDOS, Bride of, is pronounced Ab-í'-dos, not äb'-i-dos.

ACACIA is pronounced a-kä'-shĭ-a, not ak-äsh'-ya.

ACADEMICIAN should be pronounced äk-ad-de-mis'h-yan.

ACCEDE *v.*, to comply with, must be distinguished from *exceed*, to surpass.

AC'CENT *s.* is tone or stress in speaking. The word is accented on the first syllable, and should not be confounded with ac-ce'nt *v.*, which is accented on the last syllable.

ACCESSORY is preferable to accessary.

ACCOMPANIST. Do not write accompanyist. There is no such word in the dictionary.

ACCORD is sometimes used in the sense of *award*, as "A vote of thanks was *accorded* to the chairman." Here *award* is evidently meant; and also in the sentence, "The Queen's prize was *accorded* to our townsman," etc.

ACCOUTRE *v.*, accoutring *pr. p.*, accoutied *pa. p.*, not accoutering nor accoutered.

ACCREDIT *v.*, accrediting *pr. p.*, accredited *pa. p.*

ACCUSE. We should say, "I accused him *of* theft," not *with* nor *for* theft.

ACELDAMA (the field of blood) is pronounced a-sel'-dä-mă, not a-kel'-da-ma.

ACEPHALOUS (headless) is pronounced ă-sef'-ă-lus.

ACHIEVE should not be spelled acheive ; observe the *i* comes first.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is sometimes improperly spelled acknowledgement.

ACQUIT *v.*, acquitting *pr. p.*, acquitted *pa. p.*

ACQUITTED. We should say, "They were acquitted *of* all blame," not "*from* all blame."

ACTÆON is pronounced ăk-tē'-on, not ăk'-te-on.

ACUMEN is pronounced a-kū'-men, not ak'-ū-men.

ADAPT. We should say, "She must *adapt* herself *to* circumstances," not "*with* circumstances." Sometimes *adopt* is used by mistake for *adapt*.

ADDENDUM. *Pl.* addenda.

ADDRESS *v.*, addressing *pr. p.*, addressed *pa. p.*

ADJECTIVES are occasionally used for adverbs.
"He speaks *slow*" should be "He speaks slowly."

ADJECTIVES should always be placed as close as possible to the nouns they qualify, or the sense may be destroyed. For example, the title of the song, "The Pretty Little Ratcatcher's Daughter," should evidently be, "The Ratcatcher's Pretty Little Daughter."

AD'MIRABLE should not be pronounced ad-mir'-a-ble.

ADMIT *v.*, admitting *pr. p.*, admitted *pa. p.*

ADONIS is pronounced ad-ō'-nis, not ād-ōn'-is.

ADULT is pronounced a-dūl't, not ād'-ūlt.

ADVANTAGEOUS should be pronounced ād-vān-ig'e-us, not ad-van'tage-us; and observe that the *e* is retained.

ADVERSE is pronounced ad' verse, not ad-ver'se.

The proper preposition is *to*, "I am adverse *to* your going," not adverse *from*, etc.

ADVERSE TO is correct, and "averse to" is wrong.

ADVERTISE should not be pronounced ad-ver't-ise but ad'-vēr-tise.

ADVER'TISEMENT is pronounced ād-ver'tiz-ment, not ad-ver-tise'-ment.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Errors are often committed through a consideration of brevity.

ADVICE *subs.* must be distinguished from advise *v.*

ADVISE *v.*, advising *pr. p.*, advisable *adj.*

Æ. All words beginning with this diphthong are pronounced as if beginning with *e*—Æolian, ē-olyān. At the end of words the diphthong is also pronounced as *e*—vitæ, minūtīæ.

ÆNEAS (Christian name) is pronounced ē'-nē-as, but in the classics ē-nē'-as.

ÆSTHETIC, pronounced es-thet'-ic.

A E I, now commonly engraved on jewellery, has had many interpretations, but the correct one is "For ever and aye," from the Greek.

AERATE, pronounced a'-er-ate, not a'-re-ate.

AERIFY *v.*, aëri-fying *pr. p.*, aëri-fied *pu. p.*

AERIAL, pronounced a-er-e-äl.

AERIFORM, pronounced a'-er-e-form.

AERONAUT, pronounced a'-er-o-naut.

AFFECT. "He could not affect an entrance" should be "He could not effect an entrance." "The scene was very effecting" should be "The scene was very affecting."

AF'FIX *s.* should not be confounded with affix' *v.*

AFGHANISTAN is pronounced Af-gan-is-tan', not Af-gän-Is'-tan.

AFRAID requires only one *f*.

AFTER. In such sentences as "He died not long *after*," "He lived many years *after*" after should be *afterward*.

AFTERWARD is right and afterwards is wrong.

AGAPEMONE (the abode of love) is pronounced ag-ä-pem'-ö-nē, not a-ga'-pe-mone.

AGGRAVATE has not quite the same meaning as *irritate*, though sometimes used for it, as "Don't aggravate me."

AGIO (a premium on money) is pronounced aj'-yo.

AGREEABLE should not be spelled agreeable.

AHITOPHEL is pronounced A-hít'-o-fel, not A-hit-o'-fel.

AIDE-DE-CAMP. The plural is aides-de-camp, not aide-de-camps; and aid-de-camp is also an error.

AIŖLE of a church, pronounced ile.

AIR (a small island in a river) is pronounced âte.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE is pronounced Aix-la-shă-pel', not A-lă-shă-pel'.

ALBUMEN is pronounced al-bu'-men, and not al'-bum-en.

ALLEGE is not properly spelled alledge, though the error is common.

ALLEY. The plural is alleys, not allies. (See Ally.)

ALLITERATION, if excessive, is a fault; but used in moderation "Apt alliteration's artful aid" is often made use of by the ablest writers. As an instance of excessive alliteration we may give the following, which Professor Porson attributes to Dr. Parr:—
"Sir, he is a poor, paltry prelate, proud of petty popularity, and perpetually preaching to petticoats."

ALLOPATHY is pronounced ăl-lop'-a-the, and not al-lo-pa'thy.

ALLOT *v.*, allotting *pr. p.*, allotted *pa. p.*

ALLY. The plural is allies.

ALMOND. The proper pronunciation is ah'-mund, not al'-mund.

ALMONY, almoner, and almonry. In all these words the first syllable is pronounced *al*.

ALMS. It is wrong to sound the *l* in this word; pronounce it *ahms*.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX BOOKS. It is a mistake to have them as usually made, without the letters J and U.

ALSACE is pronounced al-säss', not al'-säse.

ALWAYS. "Whenever I fire I *always* wink." Omit always.

ALWAYS should not be written *always*.

AM for ARE. "Either you or I *are* to go there" should be "Either you or I *am*," etc.

AMANUENSIS. The plural is amanuenses.

AMBIDEXTROUS should not be spelled ambidexterous.

AMENABLE is pronounced a-mě'-năble, not a-měn'-able.

AMENDS *pl.* is not used in the singular. We say, "These were ample amends for their labours." The French, however, use the word in the singular in the expression, *amende honorable*, meaning the apology sometimes given by one gentleman to another in lieu of a hostile meeting.

AMERCED. Immersed has been ignorantly

used for *amerced*, as "He was immersed in a heavy fine."

AMERICANISMS are errors, and as such should be avoided. For example, *vice* for *vice*, center for *centre*, Savior for *Saviour*, fiber for *fibre*, etc.

AMONG and AMONGST (pronounced ä-mun'g and ämun'gst) are now used indiscriminately, though the former is the more correct form of the word.

AMPERSAND (&) should not be invariably used for *and*. It is usual in the style of firms, as "Brown & Jones;" but in "John & James, the sons of Zebedee," it would be wrong.

AMPHITRITE is pronounced am-fit-rí-te, not am-fi-tríte.

AN. "An unfeeling, grasping man" should be, strictly speaking, "*An* unfeeling and *a* grasping man;" but this is ambiguous, for it suggests two men, whereas only one is spoken of. The difficulty is got over by saying, "He was an unfeeling as well as a grasping man."

AN is generally used before the following words, though beginning with *h*:—harangue, heroic, historical, historian, hypothesis, heraldic, herbaceous.

ANACHRONISM is pronounced ana'-chronism by Doctor Johnson, and an-ak'-ron-ism by

- Walker. Anachronisms should be avoided, as indicating either ignorance or carelessness.
- ANALYSIS. The plural is analyses.
- AND SO. This phrase is a true Cockneyism, and should be avoided. It is often heard in descriptive narratives, but is seldom noticed as an error.
- AND WHICH is seldom correct, and is always awkward.
- ANEMONE is pronounced ăn-nēm'-o-ne, not an-e'-mone.
- ANEURISM is pronounced ăn'-ū-rism.
- ANIMALCULE AND ANIMALCULUM. The Latin plural is animalcula; the English plural is animalcules: there is no such word as *animalculæ*.
- ANNESLEY (a family name) is pronounced Anz'le, not An'nes-le.
- ANNUL *v.*, annulling *pr. p.*, annulled *pa. p.*
Mind the spelling of the participles.
- ANOTHER ONE should be *another*.
- ANT (the insect) should not be pronounced *arnt*, but as spelled.
- ANT. There seems to be no fixed rule for the use of this affix as distinct from *ent*. We write *reluctant*, *exuberant*, and also *different*, *quiescent*, etc.
- ANTE, and not *anti*, should be used in the words antechamber, antediluvian, antemundane, antecedent, antepenultimate.

ANTEPENULT is pronounced ante-pĕn-ult', not ante-pĕ'-nŭlt.

ANTHRACITE (coal) is pronounced ăn-thră-si'te.

ANTI, and not *ante*, should be used in the words antipodes, antichrist, antidote, anticlimax, antipathy, antiseptic.

ANTIPODEAN should be pronounced an-tip'-ô-de-an.

ANTITHESIS. The plural is antitheses.

ANYWHEN. "It can be done anywhen" is a mistake for "at any time."

ANYWHERE is a mistake for "anywhere."

APARTMENTS TO LET should be "Apartments to *be* let."

APEX. The plural is apices.

APHORISM is pronounced ăf'-o-rĭsm.

APIARY is pronounced a'-pe-ăr-e.

APOCOPE (omission of last letter or syllable) is pronounced ă-pŏk'-o-pe.

APOSTASY is spelled with an *s* in the last syllable, not apŏstacy.

APOSTROPHE. The misuse of the apostrophe to mark the possessive case is very common. It is supposed by many to be a contraction of *his*, and our Church Prayer Book favours the idea in the phrase, "for Jesus Christ his sake." But this has been proved to be wrong, for "Your sister's brother" would, by analogy, be, "Your sister *her* brother."

Again, this argument would only apply in the singular number. The apostrophe really indicates the omission of the letter *i* before the *s*; and *is* is the sign of the possessive (genitive) case in Latin. "Earl Cairns's son" is correct, Earl Cairns' son is wrong.

APPAL. *v.*, appalling *pr. p.*, appalled *pa. p.*

APPAREL *v.*, apparelling *pr. p.*, apparelled *pa. p.*

APPEAL *v.*, appealing *pr. p.*, appealed *pa. p.*

APPENDIX. The plural is appendices.

APPOGGIATURA (music) is pronounced äp-pöi
yă-too'-rä.

APROPOS is pronounced äp'-rö-pö.

AQUA FORTIS is pronounced a'-qua förtis, not
ak-wa'-for-tis.

ARBITRARY. Be careful not to spell nor pronounce the word arbitrary, as is frequently done.

ARCHAIC (old, obsolete) is pronounced ärk-kä-ik.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL is pronounced ar-ke-o-löj'-c-
kal.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL is pronounced ärk-ē-ē-pis'-ko-
pol

ARCHIPELAGO is pronounced ärk-ē-pēl'-a-go, not
arch-ē-pēl'-a-gò.

ARCHIVES is pronounced ärk'-kives.

ARCTIC is pronounced ärk-tic, not ar-tic.

ARE. "He and she *is* brother and sister" should be "He and she *are*," etc.

ARGUE. Argify, for argue, is, of course, only a Cockneyism.

ARID is pronounced ār'id, not ā'rid.

ARISTIDES is pronounced Ar-is-tī'-dēz.

ARREST *v.*, arresting *pr. p.*, arrested *pa. p.*

The final consonant is not doubled in the
• participles.

ARUNDEL is pronounced Ar'-ūn-dēl, not Ar-ūn'-dēl.

AS. "Be ready to help such persons *who* are deserving;" *who* should be *as*.

AS should not be used for *which* in such a sentence as "Whoever will give information *as* shall lead to the conviction," etc. The sentence would be grammatical if it were made to read, "Whoever will give such information *as* shall," etc.

AS. This ~~verb~~ is redundant in such sentences as "It will do equally *as* well to-morrow," "It is equally *as* dear at the stores."

AS. "This is not *as* good as the last" should be "not *so* good;" but where the negative is not used, *as* is correct. For example, "This way of riding is *as* tiring *as* the other."

ASBESTOS is pronounced ās-bēs'-toss, not az'-bēs-tōz.

ASCENDED UP. *Up* is not required.

ASMODEUS is pronounced ās-mo-de'-us, not āz-mō'-dē-us.

ASPARAGUS is vulgarly pronounced *sparrow-grass*, as in the following riddle by a costermonger :- -

“ My fust's a little thing vot hops,
My second brings us good hay-crops,
My whole I eats with mutton chops.”

ASPHALT should not be pronounced *as-felt*, but *ass'-falt*.

ASSAIL *v.*, assailing *pr. p.*, assailed *pa. p.*
People are apt to double the *l* in the participles.

AT LONDON should be *in* London.

AT THE BEST is preferable to *at best*, and a similar remark applies to *at least*, *at worst*, *at most*, *at farthest*.

ATE is the correct past tense of the verb *to eat*, and is pronounced *et*. “ He ate greedily.” Sometimes people say, “ He eat greedily,” which is wrong.

ATHENÆUM is pronounced *ath-e-nē'-um*.

ATLANTEAN is pronounced *At-lan-te'-an*, not *At-lan'-te-an*.

ATTACKED is wrongly pronounced by a Cockney as *attackted*.

ATTORNEY is pronounced *ă-tūr'-ne*, not *at-tor'-ney*. The plural is *attorneys*, not *attornies*.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The plural is *Attorneys-General*, not *Attorney-Generals*.

AT'TRIBUTE *s.* should not be confounded in pronunciation with attri'bute *v.*

AUDIT *v.*, auditing *pr. p.*, audited *pa. p.*

AUGHT. "For *ought* I know" should be "For *aught* I know."

AUG'-MENT *s.* should not be confounded with aug-men't *v.*

AUGU'ST *adj.* should not be confounded with the word Au'gust *s.*

AUTOPSY is pronounced āw'-tōp-sē.

AUXILIARY. Note that there is only one *l* in this word.

AVER, *v.*, averring *pr. p.*, averred *pa. p.*

AVERSE FROM is more correct than *averse to*.

AVIARY is pronounced a'-ve-ār-e.

AXIS. The plural is axes, the same as the plural of axe.

AY, meaning *yes*, is pronounced *i*.

AYE, meaning *always, for ever*, is pronounced *A*, except in the House of Commons, where it is pronounced *I*.

BACKWARD is correct, and *backwards* is wrong.

BADE is pronounced bād, not bāde.

BALANCE. Be careful not to write *ballance*.

BALLOT *v.*, balloting *pr. p.*, balloted *pa. p.*

BANDIT. The plural is banditti or bandits.

BANQUET *v.*, banqueting *pr. p.*, banqueted *pa. p.*, banqueter *subs.*

BARBARTY should not be pronounced bar-bar-ā-ty, but as spelled, bar-bar'-i-ty.

BARREL *v.*, barrelling *pr. p.*, barrelled *pa. p.*

BARTIMEUS is pronounced Bar-ti-mē'-us, not Bar-tīm'-e-us.

BASIL is pronounced Bāz'-il, not Bas'-il.

BASIS. The plural is bases.

BATHSHEBA is pronounced Bāth'-shē-ba, not Bath-shē'-ba.

BATTALION. Note that there are two *t*'s and only one *l* in this word.

BATTER *v.*, battering *pr. p.*, battered *pa. p.*

BAYONET *v.*, bayoneting *pr. p.*, bayoneted *pa. p.*

BE. "If he *is* alone, give him the letter" should be "If he *be* alone," etc.

BEATRICE is pronounced Bē'-āt-ris, not Bē-āt'rise, nor Bē'-trīs.

BEAU. The plural is beaux, not beaus.

BEAUTEOUS. The *y* in beauty is changed into *e*, and the word is spelled *beauteous*.

BEAUTIFUL should not be pronounced "bootiful."

BEAUTIFY *v.*, beautifying *pr. p.*, beautified *pa. p.*

BECKON *v.*, beckoning *pr. p.*, beckoned *pa. p.*

BEECH. "That is a fine *beach* tree" should be "That is a fine *beech* tree." "The waves were rolling in on the *beech*" should be "The waves were rolling in on the *beach*."

BEELEZEBUB is pronounced Bē-el'-zē-bub, not Bēl'-zē-bub.

BEFALL should not be spelled befall; befalling
pr. p., befallen *pa. p.*, befell *p. t.*

BEFIT *v.*, befitting *pr. p.*, befitted *pa. p.*

BEGAN. "I begun to drink" should be "I began to drink."

BEGGAR *v.*, begging *pr. p.*, beggared *pa. p.*

BEHAVIOUR. Avoid spelling this word behavior.

BELFAST is pronounced Bēl-fāst', not Bēl'-fast.

BELIAL is pronounced Bē'-li-al, not Be-li'-al.

BELIE *v.*, belying *pr. p.*, belied *pa. p.*

BELIEF should not be spelled belcief.

BELLEROPHON is pronounced bel-lēr'-o-fon, not bel-ler-ō'-fon.

BELLOWS has no singular; we say "A pair of bellows," not "A bellows," and the word is pronounced bēl'-lōz, not bel'-lūs.

BENEFIT *v.*, benefiting *pr. p.*, benefited *pa. p.*

BERKELEY STREET is pronounced Bark-ley Street, and not as spelled.

BESHIRE is pronounced Bark-shire, and not as spelled.

BESET *v.*, besetting *pr. p.*, beset *pa. p.*

BESOT *v.*, besotting *pr. p.*, besotted *pa. p.*

BEST. We should say, "At the best," not "At best." Best being the superlative degree, *very best* is, strictly speaking, wrong.

BEST. "This is the *better* of the three coats,"
better should be *best*.

BETHPHAGE is pronounced Běth'fa-je, not Běth'-
page.

BETHSAIDA is pronounced Beth-sa'-i-da, not
Beth-said'-a.

BETROTH is pronounced be-trō'th, not be-trō'th.

BETTER. We should say, "The *better* of two,"
not "The *best* of two."

BETTER *v.*, bettering *pr. p.*, bettered, *pa. p.*

BETWEEN TWO. Do not say "The money was
divided *among* two," but "*between* two."

BEVEL *v.*, beveling *pr. p.*, beveled *pa. p.*

BIAS *v.*, biasing *pr. p.*, biased *pa. p.*

BIER should not be spelled heir.

BILLET *v.*, billeting *pr. p.*, billeted *pa. p.*

BISMUTH is pronounced biz'muth, not biss'-muth.

BITUMEN is pronounced bītu'men, not bīt'-u-
men.

BIZARRE is pronounced bē-za'rr, and not bīz-air.

BLAMABLE *adj.* "The conduct of the Return-
ing Officer was blamable." The *e* at the
end of the first syllable should be omitted.
Also in *blaming*, but in compound words,
blameful, and *blameworthy*, the letter *e* is
correctly inserted.

BLANKET *v.*, blanketing *pr. p.*, blanketed *pa. p.*

BLISSFUL is sometimes wrongly spelled blissfull.

BLUNDER *v.*, blundering *pr. p.*, blundered *pa. p.*

BON MARCHÉ is pronounced bon marshā, not bong marsh. The word has become common since the opening of a large store near London. called 'The Bon Marché.

BONNET *v.*, bonneting *pr. p.*, bonneted *pa. p.*

BOTANICAL is pronounced bōt-ăn'-i-cal, not bō-tan'-i-cal.

BOTH. "These two hats are *both* alike,"
 "These two men *both* resemble each other,"
 "These two sums are *both* equal;" *both* is unnecessary in each sentence.

BOTH MET. "They *both met* at the corner" should be "*They met*," etc.

BOTTOM *v.*, bottoming *pr. p.*, bottom *pa. p.*

BOUNTEOUS, though derived from *bounty*, does not retain the *y* in the adjective, but is spelled *bounteous*.

BOUQUET is pronounced boo-kā', not boo'-ky.

BOURGEOIS (citizen) is pronounced Boor'-zwah.

BOURGEOIS (type) is pronounced bur'-joyce'.

BOW of a vessel should be pronounced like *bough*, not *bo*.

BRAG *v.*, bragging^g *pr. p.*, bragged *pa. p.*

BRAND-NEW. Do not say bran-new.

BREECH. "A *breech*-loading gun," sometimes wrongly spelled "A *breach*-loading gun."

BREVITY is often productive of error, especially in telegrams and advertisements. Where

brevery causes vagueness, it should be avoided at any cost.

BRIDAL should not be pronounced bri'-dle, but as spelled, bri'-dal.

BRIDLE-PATH has been printed by mistake bridal-path.

BRIEF should not be spelled breif.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. The plural is Brigadier-Generals.

BRITANNIA should not be spelled with two *t*'s.

BROACH AND BROOCH. The former word is

- a verb, and means to open a cask, barrel,
- or other vessel, while the latter word (brooch) is a substantive, and is a kind of buckle. Some grammarians, Sullivan for instance, think the words are the same, and that broach is the correct spelling, but Chaucer wrote "A brooche she wore upon her colere."

BRONCHIAL TROCHES (throat lozenges). The words are pronounced bron'ki-al trō'-kez, not tro'-ches.

BROUGHAM is pronounced broom, not brō'-am.

BUD *v.*, budding *pr. p.*, budded *pa. p.*

BUENOS AYRES is pronounced Bu'-a-nos i'-riz, not Bū'-nos Arz.

BUFFALO. The plural is buffaloes, not buffalos.

BUFFET *v.*, buffeting *pr. p.*, buffeted *pa. p.*

BURST should be pronounced as spelled, and not bust.

BUSINESS should be pronounced biz'-ness, not biz'-ness.

BUSTLE is pronounced bus'sl, not bus'-tle.

BUSY *v.*, busying *pr. p.*, busied *pa. p.*, busier *adj.*, busiest *adj.*, busily *adv.*

BUT. "I do not doubt *but* it is so" and "There is no doubt *but*." The word *but* is not required in either instance.

BUT, FOR THAT. "I doubt not *but* I shall be there" should be "I doubt not *that* I shall be there."

BUTTON *v.*, buttoning *pr. p.*, buttoned *pa. p.* •

BEG LEAVE. We commonly see correspondence beginning with the words, "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter," but this is wrong. We should say, "I beg *leave* to acknowledge the receipt," etc.

BY. "The scene is grander *at* night," or "*at* gas-light." *At* should be *by* in all such sentences.

BYRON. The poet called himself Birn, not Byron.

CABAL *v.*, caballing *pr. p.*, caballed *pa. p.*

CABRIOLET is pronounced cab-ri-ō-lă'.

CACHINNATION (laughter) is pronounced kăk-in-nă'-shŏn.

CÆSURA (a pause shorter than a comma) is pronounced sez'-ū-ră.

CAIAPHAS is pronounced ka-l'a-faz, not ki'-a-fas.

CAIRO is pronounced ki'ro, not kã'ro.

CALAIS is pronounced kal'-lā, not ka-lās'.

CALCULATE is an Americanism when it is used for suppose, expect.

CALENDAR (an almanac) should be distinguished from calender.

CALENDER *v.* (to mangle), calendering *pr. p.*, calendered *pa. p.*

CALISTHENICS is pronounced kāl-is-thēn'-iks, not kāl-is-thē'-niks.

CALLIOPE is pronounced kal-lī'-ō-pē, not kal-li-ō'-pe, nor kāl'-li-ōpe.

CAMELOPARD is pronounced kam'-el-ō-pard, not kam-el-lēp'ard.

CAMEMBERT (cheese) is pronounced kam-ōm-bare'.

CANAAN is pronounced kā'nan, not ka'-na-an, nor ka-ne-an.

CANCEL *v.*, cancelling *pr. p.*, cancelled *pa. p.*, cancellated *adj.*, cancellation *subs.*

CANDELABRUM. The plural is candelabra.

CANDID *adj.* (meaning sincere) must be distinguished from *candied* (preserved in sugar).

CANON. "A *canon*, though one of the 'great guns' of the cathedral, is not spelled cannon."

CANTATA is pronounced can-tā'-ta, not can'-tā-ta.

CANTO. The plural is cantos, not cantoes.

CANVASS *v.*, canvassing *pr. p.*, canvassed *pa. p.*

CAPITAL LETTERS. To notice a tithe of the blunders made in using capital letters would take more space than we can afford. Only very ignorant people now write the personal pronoun *I* except as a capital letter. This letter *I*, and the interjection *O*, are always capital letters. *Oh!* is only an intensified form of the simple interjection *O!*

CARGO. The plural is cargoes, not cargos.

CAROL *v.*, carolling *pr. p.*, carolled *pa. p.*, caroller *subs.*

CARPET *v.*, carpeting *pr. p.*, carpeted *pa. p.*

CARSHALTON is pronounced Casehorton.

CASUALTY is pronounced caz'-u-al-ty, not caz-u-al'-i-ty.

CAYENNE is pronounced kâh-yen, not kâ-en.

CECIL is pronounced Sēs'-il or Sīs'-il, not Sē'-sil.

CEDRIC (Scott's "Ivanhoe") is pronounced Sĕd'-rik, not Se'-drick.

CEILING. Do not write cieling; the *e* comes before the *i*.

CELERY, the vegetable, is pronounced as spelled, and not *salary*.

CELLAR, an underground room, should be distinguished from *seller*, one who sells.

CENCI is pronounced Chĕn-chee, not Sen-see.

CEREBRAL is pronounced ser-e'-bral, not sĕr'-e-bral.

CHAGRIN AND **SHAGREEN** are not the same

word, though occasionally mistaken the one for the other.

CHAISE (a vehicle)—

“ So some day in a one-horse *shay*
I'll take a ride about,
And when I get my Sally in,
O then I'll sally out.”

Chaise is here wrongly spelled *shay*, and it is often so pronounced by Cockneys.

CHALCEDONY is pronounced kal-sed'-o-ny.

CHALYBEATE is pronounced kal-ib'-ē-ate.

CHAM OF TARTARY is pronounced Kam of Tartary,

CHAMELEON is pronounced kam-e'-le-on.

CHAMOMILE is pronounced kam'-ō-mile. This word is sometimes spelled camomile.

CHAMOIS is pronounced sham'-wah.

CHANGE *v.*, changing *pr. p.*, changed *pa. p.*, changeable *adj.*, changeling *subs.*

CHANNEL *v.*, channeling *pr. p.*, channeled *pa. p.*

CHAOS is pronounced ka'-oss.

CHAPERON is pronounced shap'-ron.

CHAP. “Bath chops are best” should be “Bath chaps are best.”

CHAPPED. “In the winter my hands are dreadfully *chopped*” should be “dreadfully *chapped*.”

CHAR (*charwoman*) must not be spelled *chairwoman*.

CHARACTER is pronounced kar'-ak-ter, not kar-ak'-ter.

CHARADE is pronounced shar-ah'd.

CHARGEABLE. It is a mistake to spell this word "chargable."

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES is pronounced shar'-zhā-dāf-fā're.

CHARIOT is sometimes pronounced charrot, but Walker says it is only tolerable in the most familiar conversation. It should be three syllables, tchar'-e-üt.

CHARON is pronounced ka'ron, not with *ch* soft.

CHARTA AND KARTA. We say Magna Charta (mag-na kar-ta), or, The great charter (the *ch* soft).

CHASE *subs.* *Chace* is now obsolete, and should be spelled *chuse*.

CHASM is pronounced kasm.

CHASTISEMENT is pronounced chas'-tiz-ment, not chas-tize'-ment.

CHAT *v.*, chatting *pr. p.*, chatted *pa. p.*, chatterer *subs.*

CHÂTEAU is pronounced shah'to.

CHEAPEN *v.*, cheapening *pr. p.*, cheapened *pa. p.*

CHEQUE, an order on a banker, used sometimes to be spelled *check*, but the custom is now obsolete.

CHERUB. The plural is cherubim or cherubs; *im* is the Hebrew plural.

CHIARO-OSCURO is pronounced ke-ar'-o-os-coo-ro.

CHICANE is pronounced she cān'.

CHIEF should not be spelled cheif; the *i* comes first.

CHIEF *adj.* is, strictly speaking, not comparable, though we sometimes see *chiefest* used by good writers.

CHIMERA is pronounced ke-me'-rah.

CHIMNEY. The plural is chimneys, not chimnies.

CHIROGRAPHY is pronounced ki-log'-ra-fy.

CHIROPODIST is pronounced ki-rop'-od-ist. This word is sometimes erroneously spelled chiropedist.

CHISEL *v.*, chiselling *pr. p.*, chiselled *pa. p.*

CHIVALRIC is pronounced shiv'-āl-rik, not chiv-āl'-rik.

CHIVALROUS is pronounced shiv'-al-rus.

CHLOE is pronounced klō'e, not klo.

CHLORINE is pronounced klo'-rine.

CHOIR. "In quires and places where they sing." This quotation, from the Book of Common Prayer, shows that the word used to be spelled as it is now pronounced—*quire*.

CHOLER is pronounced ko'-ler.

CHOLMONDLEY (family name) is pronounced Chum'ley.

CHORISTER should not be spelled nor pronounced choirister, but kor'-is-ter.

CHOROGRAPHY is pronounced ko rog'-ra fy.

CHOUGH is pronounced chuff.

CHRISTIANIA is pronounced kris-te-a'ne a, not kris-te-än'a.

CHYLE is pronounced kile.

CINQUE (the Cinque Ports) is pronounced like sank.

CIRCF is pronounced sir'-se.

CIRCUMSTANCES. "*In* these circumstances" is more correct than "*Under* these circumstances."

CIRENCLESER is pronounced Cissester.

CITE *v.* should be distinguished from site *subs.*, which is similarly pronounced.

CITRATE is pronounced cit'rate, not cī'-trate.

CLERICAL ERROR ought not to mean a clergyman's mistake, but a mistake made by a clerk in copying.

CLERK is as often as not pronounced as spelled, instead of *clark*, but the *e* has its proper sound in *clerical*.

CLOSET *v.*, closeting *pr. p.*, closeted, *pa. p.*

CLUB *v.*, clubbing *pr. p.*, clubbed *pa. p.*, clubbable *adj.* •

COCKBURN (family name) should be pronounced Coburn, and not as spelled. •

COGITATE *v.* is pronounced coj'-itate.

COGNOMEN is pronounced cög-nö'-men, not cög'-nö-men.

COLLAPSIBLE. "Oil colours in *collapsible* tubes." The termination of this word is *ible* not *able*.

COLLAR *v.*, collaring *pr. p.*, collared *pa. p.*

COLLECT *subs.* should not be confounded with *collec't v.*

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE admits of many forms of expression which we seldom see written. Can't, won't, don't, sha'n't, I'm, they're, are examples.

COLQUHOUN (the name of a person) is pronounced Cö-hoo'n.

COMBAT *v.*, combating *pr. p.*, combated *pa. p.*, combater *subs.*, combative *adj.*, combativeness *subs.*, combatable *adj.*

COMES. "Wait till one of the boys *come* home" should be "Wait till one of the boys *comes* home."

COMMITTEE. This word is *sin.* when used collectively, and *pl.* when the members are referred to individually; as, "The committee *sits* daily," "The committee *are* at variance amongst themselves." (See CONGREGATION.)

COMMAS, INVERTED. It is a very common blunder to put the names of persons, places, and things in inverted commas. The inverted commas should only be used to show a quotation.

COMMIT *v.*, committing *pr. p.*, committed *pa. p.*

COMMONALTY is pronounced com'-mon-al-ty,
not com-mon-al'-i-ty.

CO'M-PACT *subs.* should not be confounded with
com-pa'-ct *adj.* and *v.*

COMPANY is pronounced kŭm'pany, not kom'-
pany.

COMPARABLE is pronounced com'-pār-able, not
com pār'-able.

COMPARISON WITH. We should say, "He is
tall in comparison *with* you," not, "He is
tall in comparison *to* you."

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. It should be
remembered that there are certain adjectives
which do not admit of comparison; as com-
plete, full, empty, supreme, perfect, true,
false. (*See COMPLETE.*)

COMPEL *v.*, compelling *pr. p.*, compelled
pa. p., compulsion *subs.*

COMPLEMENT (the full number) must be distin-
guished from *compliment* (praise, flattery).

COMPLETE *adj.* is a word which, strictly speak-
ing, does not admit of comparison, yet no
one would be found fault with for using the
term "more complete."

COMPLETE *v.*, completing *pr. p.*, completed
pa. p., completement *subs.*, completion *subs.*

COMPLY *v.*, complying *pr. p.*, complied *p. t.*
and *pa. p.*, compliant *adj.*, compliance *subs.*

CO'M-POUND *subs.* should not be confounded with compou'nd *v.*

COMPTROLLER is pronounced kon-trō'-ler. (See CONTROLLER.)

COMRADE is pronounced kum'-rade, and not kom-rade.

CONCEIT. Do not write conciet; the *e* comes first.

CONCEIVE. Do not write concieve; the *e* comes first.

CO'N-CERT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-ce'rt *v.*

CONCUR *v.*, concurring *pr. p.*, concurred *pa. p.*

CONFER *v.*, conferring *pr. p.*, conferred *pa. p.*

CONFIDENT *adj.* must be distinguished from *confidant* *subs.*

CONFIDE IN. "I confide *on* the exertions of the constituency" should be "I confide *in*," etc.

CO'N-FLICT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-fli'ct *v.*

CONFORMABLY. "I acted conformable to orders" should be "I acted conformably with orders."

CONGREGATION. Nouns of multitude, like congregation, require a *verb* in the singular when spoken of as a whole; but when the members are referred to *separately*, then the *verb* should be in the plural. The varia-

tions in the application of this rule are too numerous to mention, as "The congregation *was* unusually large." "The congregation *were* evidently much impressed—some sobbed audibly." (See COMMITTEE.)

CONJUNCTIONS. Errors are sometimes made with conjunctions by not using the proper corresponding conjunction, as "Neither he *or* his brother was rich," *or* should be *nor*. Though requires *yet*; whether requires *or*; either requires *or*; as requires *as*; so requires *as*; and so requires *that*.

CON-JURE *v.* should not be confounded with con-ju're *v.*

CONSEQUENCE. "They were all persons of more or less *consequence*." Consequence is here wrongly used for *importance*.

CONSOLS. On 'Change this word is pronounced con-so'ls, not co'n-sols.

CO'N-SORT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-so'rt *v.*

CO'N-TEST *subs.* should not be confounded with con-tes't *v.*

CONFIGUOUS is pronounced kon-tig'-ū-us, not kon tij'-ū-us.

CONTINENTAL. "Paris and Brussels are *continental* cities." The word *continental* is a blunder. It should be pronounced as spelled, con'-tī-ēn-tal.

CO'N-TRACT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-trac't *v.*

CONTRARY should be pronounced con'-tră-ry, not con-tra'-ry.

CO'N-TRAST *subs.* should not be confounded with con-tras't *v.*

CONTRIBUTE is pronounced kon-trīb'-ute, not kon'-trīb-ute.

CONTROL *v.*, controlling *pr. p.*, controlled *pa. p.*

CONTROLLER, and not comptroller, is now the usual spelling.

CONTROVERT is sometimes wrongly spelled contravert.

CONVERSANT is pronounced kōn'-ver-sant, not kon-ver'-sant.

CONVERSAZIONE is pronounced kon'-ver-sätz-e-o'-nā, not kon'-ver-sass'-e-ō-nē.

CO'N-VERSE *subs.* should not be confounded with con-ver'se *v.*

CO'NVERT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-ver't *v.*

CO'N-VICT *subs.* should not be confounded with con-vic't *v.*

COPY *v.*, copying *pr. p.*, copied *pa. p.*, copyist *subs.*

COQUET *v.*, coquetting *pr. p.*, coquetted *pa. p.*

CORIOLANUS is pronounced kōr-i-o-lā'-nus, not kor-i-ōl'a-nus.

CORPORAL should be distinguished from corporeal. For example, corporal punishment

is sometimes wrongly spelled as *corporeal* punishment.

CORPS (a body of men) is pronounced kor. The plural is spelled and pronounced like the singular.

CORPSE (a dead body) should be distinguished from corps (a body of men). Corse is a poetical form of *corpse*.

CORRECT. If anything is correct, it seems wrong to say "more correct," and yet custom allows the phrase.

COUNCIL AND COUNSEL are sometimes wrongly used, the one for the other. A Council is a meeting. A Counsel is an adviser, a barrister.

COUNCILLOR AND COUNSELLOR. The difference between these words should be noted. The former is a member of a committee, the latter an adviser.

COUNSEL *v.*, counselling *pr. p.*, counselled *pa. p.*
COUNTERFEIT should not be spelled counterfeit.

COUPLE, properly speaking, means linked together; and such expressions as "a couple of boys," "a couple of hours," "a couple of shillings," are all wrong.

COURIER is pronounced koo'-re-er, not kūr'-ri-er.

COURT-MARTIAL. The plural is courts-martial.

COUSIN is a relative. *Coxen* is to cheat; and

yet people write "Dear Col." *Col* for cousin is as bad as *viz.* for videlicet.

COUSIN-GERMAN (first-cousin). The plural is cousins-german.

COVETOUS is pronounced cūv'-e-tus, not cūv'-e-tchus.

COWPER. The poet called himself Cooper, and not Cow-per.

CREDIT *v.*, crediting *pr. p.*, credited *pa. p.*

CRICHTON is pronounced krī'ton, not krīk'ton.

CRINGING. Avoid spelling cringeing; there is no *e* in the word.

CRISIS. The plural is crises, and the *i* is pronounced hard.

CRITERION. The plural is criteria.

CRUELTY should be pronounced cru'-el-ty, not cru'-al-ty.

CUCUMBER is properly pronounced as spelled (ku'-kum-ber), and not cow-cum ber.

CUDGEL *v.*, cudgelling *pr. p.*, cudgelled *pa. p.*, cudgeller *suvs.*

CUIRASS (armour) is pronounced queer-as's, not kū'-ras.

CULINARY is pronounced kū'lin-ary, not kŭl'-in-ary.

CUISINE (cooking) is pronounced queeze-een', not kū'-sine.

CURIOSITY. "The old *curiosity* shop" is sometimes spoken of, but the word should be pronounced as spelled, cu-re-os'-it-e.

CURRENT is a small fruit, and *current* is anything that runs continuously, like a stream.

CYCLOPEAN is pronounced sy-clō-pe'an, not sy-clō'-pē-an.

■ CYGNET (a young swan) must be distinguished from *signet* (a seal), which is similarly pronounced.

CYPRIANS is pronounced sīp-ri-anz, not sī'-pri-

DAHILIA is pronounced dā'-li-ah, not dal'-yer.

DAM *v.*, damning *pr. p.*, damned *pa. p.*

DAMN *v.*, damning *pr. p.*, damned *pa. p.*

DATLS. December 4 should be 4 December.

That is, the 4th day of December. If a man abbreviates, he invariably puts the date first, which is correct, 4/12/79, or 4/xii./79.

DATUM. The plural is data, not datas.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW. The plural is daughters-in-law.

DEAR. Dr. should not be used for Dear, as "Dr. Sir."

DEBIT *v.*, debiting *pr. p.*, debited *pa. p.*

DEBORAH is pronounced Dēb'-ō-rah, not Dēb-or'-ah.

DÉBRIS is pronounced dā'-brē.

DECADE is pronounced dēk'-ade, not dē'-kade.

DECEASE *subs.* (death) must be distinguished from *disease* (illness). The error is often

made in speaking of the "*Diseased* wife's sister."

DECEIVE. Do not write *decieve*; the *e* precedes the *i*.

DECEIVING. "I find you were *deceiving* me" should be "You were trying to mislead [or deceive] me."

DEFALCATION' is pronounced *de-fāl-kā'-shun*, not *de-fawl-kā'-shun*.

DEFENCE is sometimes wrongly spelled *defense*.

DEFICIT is pronounced *děf'-i-sit*, not *def-ī'sit*, nor *de-fiss'-it*.

DEIFY *v.*, deifying *pr. p.*, deified *pa. p.*

DEIGN is pronounced *dane*.

DEMUR *v.*, demurring *pr. p.*, demurred *pa. p.*, demurrer *subs.*

DEPÔT is pronounced *dā'po*, not *dep'-po*.

DERBY-DAY is pronounced *Darby-Day*, not as spelled.

DESERT is pronounced *dez'-ert*.

DE'S-ERT *subs.* must not be confounded with *de-se'rt v.*, nor with *des-ser't subs.* (fruit, etc., taken after a meal).

DESIDERATUM is pronounced *de-sid er-ā'-tum*. The plural is *de-sid-er-ā'-ta*.

DESOLATE should be pronounced *des'-o-late*, not *dez'-o-late*.

DESPATCH is preferable to *dispatch*, but both ways of spelling are in use.

DETER *v.*, deterring *pr. p.*, deterred *pa. p.*

DEVELOP *v.*, developing *pr. p.*, developed *pa. p.*,
development *subs.*

DEVICE is an emblem, and is pronounced de-
vis'e.

DEVISE. A devise is anything given by a will,
and is pronounced de-viz'e.

DICTUM. The plural is dicta.

DIFFER *v.*, differing *pr. p.*, differed *pa. p.*,
difference *subs.*

DIFFERENT *to* should be different *from*.

DIOMEDES is pronounced dī-o-mē'-dēz, not
dī-ōnī'-ēd ēs.

DIPHTHONG is pronounced dif'-thong, not dip'-
thong.

DIRECTLY should not be pronounced direc'ly,
but dī'-rect-ly.

DIS-ANNUL *v.*, disannulling *pr. p.*, disannulled
pa. p., disannulment *subs.*

DISAPPAREL *v.*, disappareling *pr. p.*, disap-
pareled *pa. p.*

DISCOMFIT *v.*, discomfiting *pr. p.*, discomfited
pa. p., discomfiture *subs.*

DISINTER *v.*, disinterring *pr. p.*, disinterred
pa. p., disinterment *subs.*

DISPEL *v.*, dispelling *pr. p.*, dispelled *pa. p.*

DISPENSE. *Avoid writing dispence; there is
no such word. The compounds are dis-
pensable, dispensary, and dispensation.

DISPUTANT is pronounced dis'-pū-tant, not dis-pū'-tant.

DISRAELI is pronounced Diz-rā'-ĕl-e, not Diz'-rēl-ee.

DISTICH (poetry) is pronounced dis'-tik, not dis-tich.

DIVERSE *adj.* (different) is pronounced dī'-vers, and must not be confounded with *divers* (various), pronounced dī'-verz.

DOCILE is pronounced dō'-sil, not dō'sile.

DOG *v.*, dogging *pr. p.*, dogged *pu. p.*

DOGMA. The plural is dogmata; the plural *dogmas* is also in general use.

DOLOUR is pronounced dō'-lor, not dōl'-our; it must not be spelled without the *u*. See OUS.

DONATE, meaning give, grant, present, is an Americanism, and should be avoided.

DOOR-JAMB is sometimes spelled door-jam, which is wrong.

DOUGHTY is pronounced dow'-te.

DOWNFALL must not be spelled downfal.

DOWNWARD is right, and *downwards* is wrong.

DOZE means to sleep lightly, and is not the same word as a *dose* of medicine.

DOZEN should not be made plural in such sentences as "five *dozens* of beer," but "dozens of people came up" is correct.

DRAFT AND DRAUGHT. These words, though

of different meaning, are used, almost indiscriminately, the one for the other.

DRANK. "They *drunk* of the river" should be "They *drank* of the river." "I have *drank* a cup of tea" should be "I have *drunk* a cup of tea."

DRAUGHT is pronounced like *draft*, to rhyme with laughed.

DROUGHT is pronounced drowt.

DROWN *v.*, drowned *pa. p.* Avoid the still common vulgarism *drowned*.

DRUG *v.*, drugging *pr. p.*, drugged *pa. p.*, druggist *subs.*

DRUNK. "He was heated, and *drunk* eagerly," drunk should be *drank*. "His health was *drank*" should be "His health was *drunk*."

DUEL *v.*, duelling *pr. p.*, dueller or duellist *subs.*

DULNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled dullness.

DUNGHILL does not follow the rule which takes off one *l* in words like lawful, spoonful, compel, fulfil.

DUTEOUS AND DUTIFUL are occasionally misspelled.

DUTY should not be pronounced dooty.

DYEING (colouring) AND DYING (about to die) are pronounced alike, but the spelling must be attended to.

DYSENTERY is pronounced dis'-en-ter-i.

EACH. "Each of us *are* ready;" the verb should be in the singular, "Each of us *is* ready." "Each of the trees *are* growing;" *are* should be *is*. "Each of the clans *have* their particular privileges" should be "Each of the clans *has* its particular privileges."

EAR is pronounced like *year* without the *y*.
Avoid speaking of "my year-ache."

EARTHWARD is right, and *earthwards* is wrong.

ECCE HOMO is pronounced ĕk'-sě hŏm'-o, not ek-ke ho'-mō, nor es'-se hŏmō.

ECCENTRIC was recently spelled in the *Standard* newspaper *excentric*. This may fairly be called an *excentric* way of spelling eccentric.

EDIFY *v.*, edifying *pr. p.*, edified *pa. p.*

EFFECT *v.*, effecting *pr. p.*, effected *pa. p.*

EFFERVESCENCE should not be pronounced *ever-fescence*.

EFFLUVIUM, the plural is *effluvia*. "A disagreeable *effluvia*" is therefore a mistake.

EIDER-DOWN is pronounced i'-der down, not ē der-down.

EITHER. "Either *are* at liberty to claim it" should be "Either *is* at liberty to claim it."
"Either she or they *is* in error," *is* should be *are*. "Either he or I *is* willing to go,"

is should be *am*. "Either he or thou *has* done this," *has* should be *hast*. "Either James or I *has* been there," *has* should be *have*. "Either he or thou *is* to prepare for the journey," *is* should be *art*.

EITHER FOR EACH. "The electric lights were fixed on either side of the street" should be "on *each* side of the street."

ELEANOR is pronounced El'-en-or, not El'-e-a-nor.

ELICIT *v.* (to bring out) must be distinguished from illicit *adj.* (unlawful)

ELLIPSIS. The plural is ellipses.

ELM. "He was buried in an elm coffin." Elm must not be pronounced El' um.

ELSE. In such phrases as anybody else, everybody else, nobody else, somebody else, *else* is often put into the possessive case, as "Anybody *else's* servant would have acted differently;" "Everybody *else's* business;" "Nobody *else's* business;" "Somebody *else's* interest must suffer." Some grammarians defend this use of the possessive case, arguing that "Somebody else" is a compound noun. "Somebody's else hat" is an ugly phrase. If desirable, the possessive case can be shown by using the preposition *of* instead of the apostrophe. "The business *of* everybody else," "The

interest of somebody else must suffer,'
etc.

EMBED *v.*, embedding *pr. p.*, embedded *pa. p.*

EMBRYO is pronounced em'-bre-o, not em-brī-o
nor em-bī'-ro.

EMIT *v.*, emitting *pr. p.*, emitted *pa. p.*

EMPANNEL *v.* empanneling *pr. p.*, empanneled
pa. p.

EMPHASIS. Emphasis may entirely change the meaning of a sentence, as the following example will show. It should be read four times, and the emphasis put upon the word in italics. "God shall bless us;" "God *shall* bless us;" "God shall *bless* us;" "God shall bless *us*." Illiterate people are very apt to emphasise the unimportant words in a sentence. The plural of emphasis is emphases.

EMPLOYÉ (French) is pronounced om-ploy'-yā.

Employé is often applied by mistake to women. The feminine of employé is employée.

ENAMEL *v.*, enamelling *pr. p.*, enamelled *pa. p.*

ENCIRCLE. "The golden leaves will incircle the brow of the Premier." The word *incircle* should be encircle.

ENCORE is pronounced on'-g-kor, not en'-cor.

ENFORCE *v.*, enforcing *pr. p.*, enforced *pa. p.*,
enforceable *adj.*, enforcement *subs.*

ENHANCE. Avoid writing inhance, as in the sentence, "It will inhance his prospects."

ENJOY. "She enjoys very bad health" should be "She has very bad health," or, "She suffers from very bad health," or, "She is in a bad state of health."

ENNUI is pronounced on'-nwē; not en'-we.

ENQUIRE is now seldom used, and inquire is the preferable spelling.

ENROL *v.*, enrolling *pr. p.*, enrolled *pa. p.*, enrolment *subs.*

ENT as an affix. See ANT.

ENTAIL *v.*, entailing *pr. p.*, entailed *pa. p.*

ENTER IN, AND ENTER INTO. "Enter in at the strait gate." *In* is not required. We can say, however, "Before I enter *into* conversation with you."

ENTHRAL *v.*, enthralling *pr. p.*, enthralled *pa. p.*, enthrallment *subs.* Some lexicographers spell the word *inthral*.

ENTRAP *v.*, entrapping *pr. p.*, entrapped *pa. p.*

ENTRUST. "I will intrust you with the secret" should be "I will entrust you."

ENVELOP *v.*, enveloping *pr. p.*, enveloped *pa. p.*, envelopment *subs.*

EQUAL *v.*, equalling *pr. p.*, equalled *pa. p.*, equality *subs.*, equally *adv.*

EQUALLY. "The road is *equally* as long as the other" is objected to by some granuna-

rians, who write, "The road is equally long *with* the other;" but there is not much to find fault with in the first sentence

EQUIP *v.*, equipping *pr. p.*, equipped *pa. p.*, equipment *subs.*

ERE (before) should be distinguished from *er* (ever).

EREBUS is pronounced ĕr'-ĕ-bus, not ĕ'ĭĕ bus.

ERRATUM (an error). The plural is *errata*, the accent on the second syllable.

ERUPTION. "He had quite an irruption of badges on his arm." "We saw the irruption of Vesuvius." *Irruption* should be *eruption* in both these instances.

ESPIONAGE is pronounced es'-pe-ŏn-aje.

ESTHER is pronounced Es'ter, not Es'ther.

ESTRANGEMENT *subs.* should not be spelled estrangment.

EURIPIDES is pronounced Eu rĭp'-ĕ-dĕz, not Eu-re-pi'-des.

EUROPEAN should be pronounced u-ro pe'-an, not u-ro'-pĕ-an.

EURYDICE is pronounced ũ-ĭd'-ĭ-see, not ũ'ĭ-dĭ-cc, nor ũ-rĭ-dĭ'se.

EVILR (see NEVER). "Nothing *never* offended me so much," *never* should be *ever*.

EVFRY ONE. "Every one should clear the front of *their* own houses" should be "Every one should clear the front of *his* own house."

EXCEL *v.*, excelling *pr. p.*, excelled *pa. p.*

EXCRESCENCE is pronounced ex-krēs'sense, not ex-krē'sense.

EXCUSE *subs.* must be distinguished from excuse *v.* (pronounced ex-kuze).

EXCHANGE *v.*, exchanging *pr. p.*, exchanged *pa. p.*, exchangeable *adj.*

EXECUTOR. When pronounced ex-ĕ-cū'tor, this word means some one who performs some act, as "An *executor* of designs;" but when pronounced ex-ek'-ū-tor, the word means a trustee. The feminine of the latter word is *executrix*, with the accent on the second syllable, ex-ĕk'-ū-trix.

EXHALED. Avoid writing exhailed.

EXHILARATES should not be spelled exhilerates.

EXPANSIBLE. The affix is *ible*, not *able*.

EXPECT. "I expect she has left London" should be "I *think* she has left London." Expect is future tense.

EXPEL *v.*, expelling *pr. p.*, expelled *pa. p.*

EXPENSE is now seldom spelled *expence*, and the obsolete orthography should be avoided.

EXQUISITE is pronounced ex-quī-zit, not ex-quiz'-it.

EX'-TRACT *subs.* must not be confounded with ex-tra'ct *v.*

EXTOL *v.*, extolling *pr. p.*, extolled *pa. p.*, extolment *subs.*

EXTREME is an incomparable *adj.*, though such a phrase as "The *extremest* caution was used" is often seen.

FACET (of a diamond) is pronounced fās'-et, not fā-sēt.

FAIR AND FARE. "None but the brave deserve the fare" would be correct if people were scrambling for food, but "None but the brave deserve the *fair*" is the correct quotation.

FAITHFUL. Avoid writing faithfull.

FALCON is pronounced fāl'-kon, not fawl-kon.

FAIL DOWN. "I saw him fall *down*," *down* is not wanted.

FANATIC is pronounced fa-năt'-ik, not fān'-at-ik

FANTASIA (music) is pronounced fan-ta'-zi-a, not fan-tash'-e-er.

FAREWELL has the double *l*, but welfare has only one *l*.

FARTHER. "He throws *further* than you" should be "*farther* than you."

FATAL. "He met with a fatal accident." Fatal is too often pronounced fā'-le, instead of fā'-tāl.

FATHER-IN-LAW. The plural is fathers-in-law.

FEBRILE is pronounced fēb'-ril, not fē'-bile.

FEBRUARY is pronounced Feb'-ru-ary, not 'Feb'-u-ary, nor Feb'-i-wary.

FEINT. "He made a faint with his rapier"

should be "He made a *faint*." *Faint* means feeble, languid.

FERMENT *subs.* must not be confounded with femme'nt *v.*

FERRER *v.*, ferrering *pr. p.*, ferrered *pa. p.*

FÊTE (a festival) is pronounced as nearly as possible like fate.

FIEND should not be spelled feind; the *i* comes first.

FIRCE should not be spelled feirce.

FILLET *v.*, filleting *pr. p.*, filleted *pa. p.*

FINAL is pronounced fin-āl'-le, not fin'-āle.

FINANCIER is pronounced fin-an'-seer, not fi-nan seer'.

FINE ENGLISH. It is a very fashionable mistake to use what is called "Fine English." One or two examples will show our meaning. "Don't holloa till you are out of the wood" is, in Fine English, "Do not give vent to vociferation till you have emerged from the forest." A dining-table is "Prandial Mahogany." "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" is paraphrased thus, "That which we appellate a rose, by any other cognomen would possess the property of titillating the olfactory in an equally dulcet manner." Boys are spoken of as "The juvenile portion of the community," or "The male progeny of the

human kind." Washing oneself is "The exercise of cutaneous ablution." Women have been described as "That moiety of the population wont to be termed the gentler sex."

FINESSE is pronounced *fē-ness'*.

FIRS (fir trees) should be distinguished from *furze*, wild shrubs.

FIRST TWO or FIRST THREE should be written, and not *two first* or *three first*.

FIRSTLY is a blunder; write *first*.

FLANNEL *v.*, flannelling *pr. p.*, flannelled *pa. p.*

FLING *v.* The past tense of this verb is (by analogy with sing and ring, etc.) *flung*, and the *pa. p.* is *flung*, but Latham and all the best authorities give *flung* for the past tense and past participle. "He *flung* a stone at the rat, which killed the animal."

FOCUS. The plural is *foci*.

FOIL *v.*, foiling *pr. p.*, foiled *pa. p.*

FOLIO. The plural is *folios*, not *folioes*.

FOLK (people) has no plural. *Folks* is "a modern corruption" in "The old *folks* at home," "Little *folks*," and "Funny *folks*."

FOOT. "The Six-foot Guards were all six foot high," should be "six *feet* high."

FOREIGN LANGUAGES. It is a mistake to introduce foreign words and phrases into ordinary writing at every opportunity, when there are English words to express the same meaning equally well.

FORETEL *v.*, foretelling *pr. p.*, foretold *pa. p.*

FORESTALL *v.*, forestalling *pr. p.*, forestalled
pa. p.

FORFEIT *v.*, forfeiting *pr. p.*, forfeited *pa. p.*
Observe the *e* comes first.

FORMERLY must be distinguished from *formally*.

FORMULA. The plural is formulae.

FORWARD. "Bring it forwards" should be
"Bring it forward."

FOR WHY. "I'll tell you *for why*." *For* is not required in the sentence; it is a substitute for *the cause*. "I can't, *because why*?" "Because why" is also another blunder, abbreviated into '*cos why* in the South of England, whence a story comes that a parish clerk once gave out—"This is to gi'e notice that there won't be no Zunday here next week—'*cos why*?' Maister's going to Dawlish."

FOUNDLING. "We went to the Fondling Hospital" should be "We went to the Foundling Hospital."

FRAGILE is pronounced frä'-gil.

FRAMABLE *adj.* "A good essay is frameable out of these materials." There is no *e* in *framable*, nor in *framing*.

FRAUGHT is pronounced frawt.

FREIGHT is pronounced fräte, not fright.

FRE'QUENT *adj.* must not be confounded with
fre-que'nt *v.*

FRET *v.*, fretting *pr. p.*, fretted *pa. p.*

FRICASSE *v.*, fricasseeing *pr. p.*, fricasseed *pa. p.*

FRIEZE *subs.* (cloth) should be distinguished
from freeze *v.*

FROLIC *v.*, frolicking *pr. p.*, frolicked *pa. p.*

FROM. This *preposition* is redundant when
connected with the adverbs hence, thence,
and whence, as *from hence*, etc.

FRONTISPIECE is pronounced frónt'-is-piece,
not frúnt'-is-piece.

FULCRUM. The plural is fulcra.

FULFIL. There is only one *l* at the end of this
word. Walker says this is "an abbreviation
of fullfill." Observe the spelling of the par-
ticiples, fulfilling *pr. p.*, fulfilled *pa. p.*

FULL. This adjective being in the superlative
degree, we cannot properly say "a fuller
bag," or "the fullest bag."

FULNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled fullness.

FUNGUS. The plural is fungi, pronounced fun'-
gus in the singular, fun'-gi in the plural.

FURLOUGH is pronounced fur'-lo,

G. The final *g* is often omitted by mistake
in pronouncing such words as singing, doing,
shilling, filling, coming, going, etc.

GAG *v.*, gagging *pr. p.*, gagged *pa. p.*

GALLEY. The plural is galleys, not gallies.

GALLOP *v.*, galloping *pr. p.*, galloped *pa. p.*, galloper *subs.*

GAMBOL *v.*, to sport, must not be confounded with *gamble*, to game.

GAMBOL *v.*, gamboling *pr. p.*, gamboled *pa. p.*

GAME (wild animals). "The game was sent from Norway. I saw *them* hanging in the shop." Game has no plural, therefore *them* in this sentence should be *it*.

GARDEN should not be pronounced gar'-den, nor ge-ā r-den, but gar'-d'n.

GASEOUS is pronounced gāz'-e-us, not gas'-e-us.

GENDER. *When personified*, the sun, time, death, summer, autumn, winter, and love, are *masculine* gender. The moon, religion, virtue, charity, the earth, spring, a ship, a state, a city, a country, the soul, and the mind, are *feminine* gender.

GENEALOGY is pronounced jē-nē-āl'-ogy, not jē-nē-ol'-ogy.

GENERAL. A *Lieutenant-General* is higher in rank than a *Major-General*.

GENUS. The plural is genera.

GIAOUR (Byron) is pronounced jowr, not ji owr.

GIBBET *v.*, gibbeting *pr. p.*, gibbeted *pa. p.*

GIL BLAS is pronounced jeel'-blas.

GILD *v.*, though pronounced the same, must not be confused with *Guild*, a city company.

GIOVANNI is pronounced jo-van'-nee, not jē o-văn'-nee.

GLADDEN *v.*, gladdening *pr. p.*, gladdened *pa. p.*

GLADIATOR is pronounced glăd'-e-ător, not glă-de-ă'tor.

GLAMOUR is pronounced glă'-moor, not glă'-mui.

GLASSFULS, not glassesful, is the plural of glassful.

GLORIFY *v.*, glorifying *pr. p.*, glorified *pa. p.*

GLOUCESTER is pronounced glôs'ter, not as spelled. , ,

GOETHE is pronounced gur'teh, not göth, nor gũth.

GONDOLA is pronounced gon'-dōla, not gōn-dō'-la.. ,

GOSSIP *v.*, gossiping *pr. p.*, gossiped *pa. p.*

GOSPEL *v.*, gospelise *v.*, gospeller *subs.*

GOUT (relish) is pronounced goo. This word should be distinguished from *gout*, a disease.

GOVERNMENT is pronounced gŭv'-ern-ment, not gŭv'-er-ment.

GOVERNOR. When applied to the sovereign, *governor* may be feminine or masculine; as "Our most gracious Queen and Governor."

GRAVEL. "The path was strewn with fresh gravel." Gravel should not be pronounced grav'-l, but grav'-vel. •

GRIEF should not be spelled grieif.

GROTTO. The plural is grottoes, not grottos.

GROVEL *v.*, grovelling *pr. p.*, grovelled *pa. p.*

GUILDHALL is pronounced gŭldhall, not gilde-hall.

• GUILLOTINE is pronounced ghŭt'-yŏt-eeen, not gwil-ot-eeen, nor gŭl-ot-eeen.

GYMNASIUM, the *g* is soft like *j*, and the plural is gymnasia.

H. Amongst the most frequent blunders in speaking are the aspiration of the letter *h* where it should be silent; the addition of it where the syllable does not begin with *h*, and the omission of it when the *h* should be aspirated. So much has, however, been written about this "poor letter *H*," that it is not necessary to do more here than to name the words in which *h* is silent: they are, heir, honesty, honour, hostler, and hour, and their compounds. Some grammarians still insist on the silent *h* in herb, hospital, and humour.

In such words as when, what, why, where, the letter *h* should be pronounced, but not so as to make the words into two syllables, like wer-hen, wer-hat, wer-hy, wer-hare.

HABIT *v.*, habiting *pr. p.*, habited *pa. p.*

HAD, FOR WOULD. "I *had* rather not" should

be "I *would* rather not ;" "I *had* better go" should be "It were better that I should go."

HALCYON is pronounced hal'-se-un.

HALVES. "The apple was divided into *two* halves." *Two* is not wanted.

HANDFULS is the plural of handful, and not handsful. Observe there is only one *l*.

HANDKERCHIEF. The plural is *Handkerchiefs*, not handkerchieves.

HANGED. "The culprit was hanged" sounds better than "The culprit was hung." We say, "The picture was hung."

HARDLY AND SCARCELY. People often forget that these words are both negatives, and, as such, cannot be used with another negative. Therefore, in such sentences as "I did *not* hardly know where I was." "We could *not* scarcely move," *not* should be omitted.

HAPPEN *v.*, happening *pr. p.*, happened *pa. p.*

HAUNTED is pronounced hân't-ed, not hawn'ted.

HAVE. "If I'd *have* heard" should be "If I had heard." "If he'd *have* written" should be "If he had written." *Have* is quite unnecessary.

HIE. "It was either *him* or his brother that got the first prize," *him* should be *he*. "I am certain it was not *him*" should be "I

am certain it was not *he*. "She is not so learned as *him*." *Him* should be *he*. "I am not so rich as *him*" should be "I am not so rich as *he*." "It is *him*" should be "It is *he*." "If I were *him*" should be "If I were *he*."

HEAD. "Here is a cupboard; he made it out of his own head," This is rather suggestive of the man having a *wooden* head.

HEAD AND EARS. "Over head and ears in debt" is an incorrect phrase: over head must be over ears.

HEAD OVER HEELS. "He fell in the water, head over heels." This is equivalent to saying that he jumped in feet first. "Heels over head" was no doubt intended.

HEARTH is pronounced *harth*, not *herth*.

HATHIER-PLLS is pronounced *hëth'-er-bells*, not *hëth'-er-bells*.

HEAVENWARD is right, and *heavenwards* is wrong.

HIBE is pronounced *Hë'be*, not *Heeb*.

HENCE. "We are now at Brussels, and *from* *hence* we will go to Paris," should be "... *hence* we will go to Paris." The adverb *hence* refers to Brussels, and the preposition *from* is not required.

HINOUS. Look to the spelling, and pronounce *ha' nus*, not *he'-nus*.

HELENA is pronounced Hĕl'-è-na, not Hĕ-lĕ'na.
HERCULEAN is pronounced her-ku-le'-an, not
her-ku'-le-an.

HEROISM is pronounced hĕr'-o-ism, or hĕ'-ro-ism, and the *h* is aspirated.

HIMSELF. "Here is a fine lock of hair; he cut it off himself." This is ambiguous, and the sentence would read better " . . . He himself cut it off."

HOARD (a secret treasure) should not be confused with *horde* (a tribe). The pronunciation is similar.

HOCUS *v.* (to cheat), hocusing *pr. p.*, hocused *pa. p.* The accent is on the first syllable, ho'-cus.

HOLLA *v.*, hollaing *pr. p.*, hollaed *pa. p.*

HOMEOPATHY is pronounced hō-mc-op'-athy, not hō-mc-o-path'-y.

HONOUR. An advertisement in a leading London Newspaper begins as follows: —"*A honor* man of Oxford and member of the Middle Temple." Here are two mistakes. The advertisement should begin "An honour man," etc.

HORIZON is pronounced hōr-ī'-zon, not hōr'-ī-zon.

HOVEL is pronounced hōv'-el, not hūv'-el.

HUMBLE. The *h* should be aspirated in humble and its derivatives.

HYDROPATHY is pronounced hī-drōp'-ăthy, not hī-dro-păth'-y.

HYGIENE is pronounced hī-je-ên'e, not hī-geen'.

HYPHENED WORDS. The printers' rule is to break a word at the end of a line so as to begin the following line with a consonant. The derivation of the word is not generally thought of, and some ugly syllables are occasionally the consequence. One example is enough: "His lordship sat with two *assessors*."

HYPOTHESIS. The plural is hypotheses.

I. "It is I." Latham says "It is me" is good English, and Arnold sanctions the opinion; but many good grammarians say that "It is me" is wrong. "Suppose that you and *me* endeavour to get it" should be "Suppose that you and *I*," etc. "E, F, and G and *me* were partners" should be E, F, G, and *I* were partners." "Who was that?" Answer, "*I*," not "*me*."

IACHIMO (Cymbeline) is pronounced yăk'-i-mo, not ĩ-ăk'-i-mo.

IAGO is pronounced yah'-go, not i-a'go.

ICHABOD is pronounced ĩk'-a-bod, not ĩ-ka-bod.

IDIOM. An Idiom is a peculiarity of expression in a language that, in defiance of grammatical rules, has, by custom, become adopted

and is considered as correct. An *idiom*, therefore, is not a blunder.

IDOL. "The *idol* of my heart" should not be pronounced "The *idle* of my heart," but i'-dol.

IDYL (pastoral poem) is pronounced i'-dyl; the *adj.* is idyllic.

IGNIS FATUUS. The plural is ignes fat'-u-i.

ILLEGIBLE. "The manuscript was quite illeg-able." The affix is *ible* not *able*.

ILLUSTRATED is pronounced il-lūs'-trā ted, not il-lus'-ter-ated.

IMMINENT. "In eminent danger" should be "In *imminent* danger."

IMPEL *v.*, impelling *pr. p.*, impelled *pa. p.*

IMPERIL *v.*, imperilling *pr. p.*, imperilled *pa. p.*

IMPLACABLE is pronounced im plā'-kă-ble, not im-plāk'-able.

INASMUCH is but one word, and should not be written "in as much."

IN-CENSE *subs.* must not be confounded with in-cen'se *v.*, and must not be spelled incence.

INCIPIENT. "You could just see the *insipient* moustache." Incipient is evidently intended, for, *insipient* means stupid, silly; and *in-cipient* means beginning.

INCISIVE is pronounced in-sī'-siv, not in-sīs'ive.

INCLINE *v.*, inclining *pr. p.*, inclinable *adj.*

INCLOSURE is preferable to enclosure.

INCOGNITO is pronounced in-kōg'-nī-to, not in-kon'-ī-to.

INCONSOLABLE *adj.* should not be spelled in-consoleable.

INCREASE must not be spelled encrease.

INCUBUS. The plural is incubi.

INDEX. In compiling an Alphabetical Index it often happens that the Index Book has no J and no U. This is such an obvious error, that care should be taken, in ordering or purchasing Alphabetical Index Books, that they contain the full twenty-six letters.

INDIGENOUS. Do not spell indiginous, and do not pronounce in-dig'-in-us, but in-dij'-in-us.

INDICATIVE is pronounced in-dik'-a-tive, not in-dik-a'-tive.

INDICT. "I will indite him" should be "I will *indict* him." Indite means to dictate, compose, write. Indict *v.* is pronounced in-dī'te, not in-dict.

INDUSTRY should be pronounced in'-dus-try, not in-dus'-try, but industrial and industrious are accented on the *second* syllable.

INFER *v.*, inferring *pr. p.*, inferred *pa. p.*

INFLAME *v.*, inflaming *pr. p.*, inflamed *pa. p.*, inflamed *subs.*, inflammation *subs.*, inflammably *adv.*, inflammableness *subs.*, inflammability *subs.*, inflammatory *adj.*

INFRINGEMENT should not be spelled infringingment.

INGENIOUS means inventive, and is not the same word as *ingenious*, which means open, fair, candid.

INQUIRE, not enquire, is the preferable spelling.

INSEPARABLE is sometimes spelled, and often pronounced, inseparable instead of inseparable.

INSIL *v.*, instilling *pr. p.*, instilled *pa. p.*

INSTANT (abbreviated into *inst.*) means the present month; ultimo (abbreviated into *ult.*) the month last past; and proximo (abbreviated into *prox.*) means the next month.

IN-SULT *subs.* must not be confounded with in-su'lt *v.*

INTER *v.*, interring *pr. p.*, interred *pa. p.*

INTERMIT *v.*, intermitting *pr. p.*, intermitted *pa. p.*, intermittent *adj.*

INTITULED means entitled, but is only used in the Statutes when referring to other Acts of Parliament.

INTO. In is sometimes used for *into*, as, "He went *in* the country," for "He went *into* the country."

INTROMIT *v.*, intromitting *pr. p.*, intromitted *pa. p.*, intromission *subs.*

IN-VA'LID *adj.* (null) must not be confounded with in'-valid *subs.* (sick).

INVEIGH is pronounced in-va'y.

INVEIGLE is pronounced in-vé'-gl, not in-vâi'-gl.

IRASCIBLE is pronounced i-rās'-ibl.

IRRECONCILE *v.*, irreconciling *pr. p.*, irreconciled *pa. p.*, irreconcilable *adj.*

IRRELEVANT. "The matter is irrevelant,"
Irrevelant should be *irrelevant*.

ITALICS. Some people have an idea that plenty of italics in print or writing gives emphasis, and calls attention to particular passages. This is a mistake; nothing looks uglier, and nothing, in print or writing, is so wearisome and irritating as the constant recurrence of italics.

IVY *subs.*, ivyed *adj.*

J. See INDEX.

JACQUES is zhāk in French and jakes in English.

JAPAN *v.*, japanning *pr. p.*, japanned *pa. p.*

JEDDO (Japan) is pronounced Yēd'-do, not Jēd'-do.

JEWEL *v.*, jewelling *pr. p.*, jewelled *pa. p.*, jeweller *subs.*

JOCKEY. The plural is jockeys, not jockies.

JOURNAL. This word is strongly objected to by some philologists when it is applied to any newspapers other than those published *daily*.

Journalist, however, is the professional description of an editor and the literary staff of a newspaper, whether the paper is published daily, weekly, monthly, or at any other intervals.

JOURNEY. The plural is journeys, not journies.

JUDGMENT should not be spelled judgement, though sometimes so spelled in old books.

JUGULAR is pronounced jū-gu-lar, not jūg'-u-lar.

JUNKET *v.*, junketing *pr. p.*, junketed *pa. p.*

JUNTO (a cabal). The plural is juntos, not juntoes. *Junta* is a state council in Spain.

K. KENNEL *v.*, kennelling *pr. p.*, kennelled *pa. p.*

KEPT. "His father *kep* his carriage." The omission of the *t* is a serious blunder, but we occasionally hear it; and also *sweep* for swept, and *lef* for left.

KIDNAP *v.*, kidnapping *pr. p.*, kidnapped *pa. p.*

KIDNEY. The plural is kidneys, not kidnies.

KIOSK is pronounced ke-*osk*.

KITTEN *v.*, kittening *pr. p.*, kittened *pa. p.*

KNEELING ON YOUR KNEES. In the Communion Service occurs the phrase "Meekly kneeling *on your knees*." The words in italics are quite redundant.

KNIGHT-ERRANT. The plural is knights-errant.

KRAAL is pronounced krā'-āl, not krāle.

L. LABEL *v.*, labelling *pr. p.*, labelled *pa. p.*

LAID. "He *lay* the knife down" should be
"He *laid* the knife down."

LALLA ROOKH is pronounced lah'-la rook, not
lál'lā rook.

LAMENTABLE. The accent in this word is on
the first syllable, lám'-ént-able.

LARVA. The plural is larvæ, pronounced lar'vê.

LAST. We should say "The last two" or
"last three," not "two last" or "three last."

LAUDANUM is pronounced lőd'-ā-num, not
law'da-num, nor lőd'-num.

LAUSANNE is pronounced lō-zan', not law-san'e.

LEARN FOR TEACH. "Mistress will *learn* me"
should be "Mistress will *teach* me."

LEA (the side opposite the wind) should not be
confounded with *lea*, meadow-land.

LEGEND is pronounced lej'-end, not lc'-jend.

LEIPZIG is pronounced lpe'-tzik, not lecp'-sík.

LEISURE should not be spelled liesure.

LENGTH FOR LAST. "At length there is tidings
of the missing ship." *At length* should be
at last.

LEOPOLD (Prince) is pronounced Le'o-pold, not
Lee'-pold.

LESS FOR FEWER. "No Premier ever had less
faults" should be "No Premier ever had
fewer faults." *Less* should only be applied

to quantity, as "*Less* than a pint;" and *fewer* to number, as, "No *fewer* than twenty persons."

LET. For "A house *to let*" say A house *to be let*.
LETH is pronounced lē'thē, not lēth.

LEVEL *v.*, levelling *pr. p.*, levelled *pa. p.*, levelled *subs.*, levelness *subs.*

LEVY AND LEVER. These words are pronounced alike, but there is a distinction in the meaning.

LIBEL *v.*, libelling *pr. p.*, libelled *pa. p.*

LIBRARY. This word is often mispronounced lī'-bar-ay, instead of lī'-brā-ry.

LICHEN is pronounced lī'ken, not lich'-en.

LIE (to lie *down*). "It were better *to lie* on the couch and let the doctor see," the word *down* may be used after *to lie*.

LIES. "She *lays* on the couch" should be "She *lies*," etc.

LIEF. "I would as *leave* stay as go" should be "I would as *lief* stay as go."

LIEGE-LORD should not be spelled leige-lord.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. The plural is Lieutenant-Generals.

LIKE FOR AS. "*Like* the Liberals at the last election did" should be "*As* the Liberals," etc. "He is a Liberal, *like* his father was" should be "*as* his father was."

LIKE FOR LIKELY. "He was *like* to be killed"

should be "He was *likely* to have been killed."

LITERATURE in the French language has two *l's*, but in English only one.

LITHOGRAPHER is pronounced lith-ög'-räf-er, not lith'-ö-graf-er.

LODGE *v.*, lodging *pr. p.*, lodged *pa. p.*, lodgeable *adj.*, lodgment *subs.*

LONGWISE is correct, and *longways* is wrong.

LOO *v.* looing *pr. p.*, looned *pa. p.*

LORD LIEUTENANT. The plural is Lords-Lieutenants.

LOSE *v.* "You will *loose* your hat" should be "You will *lose* your hat," but the word *lose* is pronounced as if spelled looz.

LOSE *v.*, losing *pr. p.*, losable *adj.*

LOUGH is pronounced luff.

LOVE *v.*, loving *pr. p.*, lovable *adj.*, lovely *adv.*

LAYING. "The ship was laying off Dover" should be "The ship was *lying*," etc.

MACTEOD is pronounced mak-loud, not mäk-le'-öd.

MADEMOISELLE should not be written nor pronounced mademoiselle.

MADRID is pronounced Ma-dríd', not Mädr'íd.

MAINWARING (a family name) is pronounced Mannering.

MANAGEMENT should not be spelled management.

MAJOLICA ware is pronounced Ma-yo'-li-ca ware.

MAJOR-GENERAL. The plural is Major-Generals.

MANŒUVRE *v.*, manœuvring *pr. p.*, manœuvred *pa. p.*, manœuvrer *subs.*

MANTEL should not be spelled *mantle*. Mantel piece, mantel-shelf, are correct. •

MANUMIT *v.*, manumitting *pr. p.*, manumitted *pa. p.*

MARJORIBANKS (a family name) is pronounced Marchbanks.

MARKET *v.*, marketing *pr. p.*, marketed *pa. p.*

MARKS. "Professing regard and to act differently, *mark* a base mind" should be "Professing regard and *acting* differently, *marks* a base mind."

MARSHAL *v.* and *subs.*, marshalling *pr. p.*, marshalled *pt. p.*, marshaller *subs.*

MARTIAL. The distinction between this word and marshal should be noted. "The General ordered a court-marshal" should be "The General ordered a court-martial."

MARVEL *v.*, marvelling *pr. p.*, marvelled *pa. p.*, marvellous *adj.*

MATTRESS is pronounced măt'tress; do not write mat ras.

MAUSOLE'UM. The plural is mausole'a.

ME. "Let you and *I* go" should be "Let you and *me* go." "Between you and *I* and the post" should be "Between you and *me* and the post." "They came to dinner with my brother and *I*" should be "with my brother and *me*."

ME. "It is me" is correct according to Latham, and "It is I" is only needed for emphasis, as "It is I, be not afraid."

MEANS *nbs.* "The best *means* to be employed *is*" etc. This sentence, if meaning only one mode of action, is correct. The word *means* is singular, though plural in form.

MEDAL. "He wore the Crimean medal." The word medal should be pronounced med'-al, not med-dle.

MEDICI is pronounced Ma'-de-chee, not Mēd'-i-see, nor Me-dē'-see.

MEDICINE.' Avoid writing or speaking of medicine or med'-sin.

MEDIOCRE is pronounced mē'de-ō-kēr, not mē-dī-ō'-ker.

MEDIUM. The plural is media.

MEMORANDUM. The plural is memoranda.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Mental should be pronounced men'-təl, not men'tle.

MERIT *v.*, meriting *pr. p.*, merited *pa. p.*, meritorious *adj.*

MESDAMES is pronounced mā'dahm, not me'z-dāmes.

METAMORPHOSIS. The plural is metamorphoses.

METAPHOR may be used, provided the attributes are apt. As "A hard-headed man," "a dull boy," "a lame excuse." "The bottle" may represent drunkenness, "the city" may mean the citizens, "the sword" indicates war, and "a good table" good living.

MEZZO-SOPRANO is pronounced mēt'-zo sōp-rah'-no.

METRE (a verse and also a French measure) must be distinguished from meter, a measurer.

MIEN *subs.* is pronounced meen. This word should not be confused with mean *adj.*

MILT. "We had a melt 'n skirt for dinner." The poor woman who said this, meant that she had had for dinner a milt and a piece of beef skirt. Milt (the spleen) should be spelled and pronounced *milt*, not melt.

MINE *v.*, mining *pr. p.*, minable *adj.*

MINERALOGY is pronounced mīn-er-āl'-ogy, not min-er-āl'-ogy.

MINIATURE. Pronounce min'-e-a-ture; not min'-a-ture.

MIN'-UTE *subs.* must not be confounded with mīn-u'te *adj.*

MIRA, a feminine Christian name, is frequently wrongly spelled Myra.

MISCALL *v.*, miscalling *pr. p.*, miscalled *pa. p.*

MISCHIEF should not be spelled mischeif.

MISCHIEVOUS is pronounced mĭs'-chĕ-vŭs, not mis-chĕ'-vŭs, nor mis-che'-vĕ-us.

MISPRINT *v.*, misprinting *pr. p.*, misprinted *pa. p.*

MISREPORT *v.* misreporting *pr. p.*, misreported *pa. p.*

MISSPELL *v.*, misspelling *pr. p.*, misspelled or misspelt *pa. p.*

MISTAKABLE is often wrongly spelled mistake-able.

MISTAKEN. "I tell you, you are entirely *mistaken*." Here mistaken means you are entirely wrong, you do not understand; but it might be taken to mean, I *mistake you* entirely. For "If I am not mistaken," say, "If I mistake not," and for "You are mistaken," say, "You mistake."

MODEL *v.*, modelling *pr. p.*, modelled *pa. p.*

MODENA (Italy) is pronounced mŏd'-ĕ-na, not mo-dĕ'-na.

MOLASSES is singular in number, and is a kind of treacle.

MOMENTOUS. "At this momentuous crisis, shouted the stump orator." There is no such word as *momentuous*; it should be momentous.

MOMENTUM. The plural is momenta.

MONEY. The plural is moneys, not *monies*.

MONSIEUR. The plural is Messieurs.

MORTAL. "The mortal remains were buried," etc. Mortal should not be pronounced mor'-tle, but moi'täl.

MORTGAGE *v.*, mortgaging *pr. p.*, mortgaged *pa. p.*, mortgageable *adj.*, mortgagor and mortgagee *subs.*

MOST COMPLETE should be complete; *most* is the superlative degree, as is also *complete*.

MOTHER-IN-LAW. The plural is mothers in law

MOTTO. The plural is mottoes, not mottos

MOULDY must not be spelled moldy, as it is in some American newspapers.

MOUTHFULS, and not mouthful, is the plural of mouthful.

MOVE *v.*, moving *pr. p.*, movable *adj.*, movement *subs.*

MULCT *v.*, mulcting *pr. p.*, mulcted *pa. p.*

MULTIPLICATION is pronounced mül-ti-pli-cä'-shun, not mül-ti-pi-cä-shun.

MUNCHAUSEN is pronounced mun-chaw'sen, not mun-kaw'sen.

MURMUR *v.*, murmuring *pr. p.*, murmured *pa. p.*

MURRAIN is pronounced mur-rin, not mur'raine.

MUSLIMAN. The plural is Mussulmans, not Mussulmen.

MYTHOLOGY is pronounced mīth-öl'-o-gy, not mī-thol-o-gy.

NAIAD (a water nymph) is pronounced nā-yad, not nā'id.

NAÏVE is pronounced nah'-ecv, nôt nāve ; and naïvété is pronounced nah'eev-tā, not nā-vête.

NANTES (Edict of . Nantes) is pronounced Nantz, not Nān'tez.

NAOMI is pronounced Na'-o-mi, not Na-ō'-mi.

NASMYTH is pronounced Na'smith, not Naz'-nith.

NAUGHT *adj.*, meaning *worthless*, should not be confounded with *nought*, meaning *nothing*.

NEED OF. "There is a great need *for* reform" should be "There is great need *of* reform."

NEGLIGENCE. "The negligence of these precautions caused all the mischief." Here the word negligence should be *neglect*.

NEGOTIATE is preferable to negotiate. The word is derived direct from the Latin *negotior*, and is now usually spelled negotiate, and its derivatives follow the same rule.

NEGRO. The plural is negroes, not negros.

NEITHER. "Neither Sir W. Harcourt or Mr. Hall have yet issued an address." This short sentence contains three blunders. "*Sir W.*" should be "*Sir William.*" A knight should never be addressed by his initials only. "*Or Mr. Hall*" should be

"*nor* Mr. Hall," and "*have* yet issued an address" should be "*has* yet issued an address."

NEITHER WERE. "Neither of us *were* ill" should be "Neither of us *was* ill."

NEMESIS is pronounced nēm'-e-sis, not nēm-ē'-sis.

NEUFCHATEL is pronounced ner-sha-těl', not noo-sha-tel'.

NEVER FOR EVER. "Neither money nor position *never* tempted him." Never should be *ever*.

NEVER AND WHENEVER. "I never speak *whenever* I can help it" ought to be "I never speak *when* I can help it."

NEWFOUNDLAND is pronounced nu-fünd-land', not nu-found'-land.

NEW PAIR. For "A new pair of shoes" say A pair of new shoes.

NEWS *subs.*, though plural in form, is always used as if singular. "Good news *is* expected to-morrow." "Two *Morning Newses*" should be "Two copies of the *Morning News*."

NIECE should not be spelled neice.

NIGHTFALL must not be spelled nightfal.

NO FOR ANY. "I shan't give him *no* encouragement" should be "I shall not give him *any* encouragement."

NOMINATIVES OF VERBS. Most of the blunders in composition arise from not noticing the *nominative of the verb*. "The verb *must* agree with its nominative."

NONE FOR ANY. "I shall *not* tell him *none* of our secrets." The sentence should be "I shall not tell him *any* of our secrets," or "I shall tell him *none* of our secrets."

NONPLUS (to puzzle) *v.*, nonplussing *pr. p.*, nonplussed *pa. p.*

NOR. "Neither James *nor* John have succeeded" should be "Neither James nor John *has* succeeded."

NOT. "If I succeed or no" should be "If I succeed or *not*." "Whether he will *or no*" should be "Whether he will *or not*." (See also WHETHER OR NO.)

NOTICE TO. In the Queen's Speech, 20th May 1880, is the following sentence:—"I invite your careful *notice to* the important questions of policy connected with the future of South Africa." This is not grammatical. The sentence would have been correct if it had read, "I invite you carefully to notice," etc.

NOWISE. "He is *noways* wrong" should be "He is *nowise* wrong."

NUCLEUS. The plural is nuclei.

NUMB *v.*, numbing *pr. p.*, numbed *pa. p.*, numbness *subs.*

NUMBER *v.*, numbering *pr. p.*, numbered *pa. p.*

NUMBER. "A quantity of people" should be "A *number* of people."

NYMPHEAN is pronounced nīm-fē'-an, not nīm-f'-ē-an.

OASIS. The plural is oases.

OBEDIENCE is pronounced ob-a'-sanse.

OBESITY. Obēse has a long *e*, but obesity is pronounced ō-bēs'-i-ty, not ō-bē-sīty.

OB'-JECT *subs.* must not be confounded with object *v.*

OBLIGATED, though a dictionary word, is quite obsolete: *compelled* is now the proper word to use.

OBLIGATORY is pronounced ob'-le-gā-tor-e, not ob-līg'-a-tor-e.

• OBLIVIAE is an Americanism meaning to drown in oblivion.

OBSCURITY. In speaking and writing, obscurity is an avoidable error; always express yourself in unmistakable terms.

OBSERVE *v.*, observing *pr. p.*, observable *adj.*

OBSERVANCE. "The observati. of the Sabbath Day is noticeable in Scotland." Observation should be *observance*.

OCCUPY *v.*, occupying *pr. p.*, occupied *pa. p.*
 OCCUR *v.*, occurring *pr. p.*, occurred *pa. p.*,
 occurrence *subs.*

OCTAVO. The plural is octavos, not octavocs.

ODORIFEROUS. Avoid writing odouriferous.

ODOUR *subs.*, odorous *adj.* (See OUS.)

OF ALL OTHERS. In such sentences as "John of all others was the most culpable," "John of all others" should be "John *above* all others."

OF INSTEAD OF WITH. We should say, "He died *of* cold," not "He died *with* cold."

OF. This preposition *of* should not be omitted in such sentences as "Here beginneth the 1st chapter of the book *of* Genesis." As Dean Alford says in his *Queen's English*, 'no one would think of saying "I left the city London, and passed through the county Kent, leaving realm England. at Town Dover."'

OFFENCE *subs.*, offensive *adj.*, offensively *adv.*,
 offensiveness *subs.*

OFFER *v.*, offering *pr. p.*, offered *pa. p.*

OFF OF. "Let me have three yards *off of* that piece of cloth." "He picked it up *off of* the floor." *Of* is quite unnecessary in these sentences.

OFTEN should not be pronounced of-ten, but of'-n.

OLIO. The plural is *olios*, not *olioes*.

OMEN *subs.*, ominous *adj.*, ominously *adv.*

OMIT *v.* omitting *pr. p.*, omitted *pa. p.*

OMNIFARIOUS (of all kinds) is not the same word as *Omniferous* (bearing all kinds).

ON. "He is continuing *on* with the work."
The preposition *on* is not required here.

ONEROUSLY is pronounced on'-er-ously, not
ō'-ner-ously.

ONESIPHORUS is pronounced On-e-sif'-o-rus,
not O-nēs'-if-o-rus.

ONLY should not be used for *alone*. As, "He only shall come" should be "He *alone* shall come." This adverb is out of its proper place in such sentences as "I *only* give prizes to the best boys." "Fortune *only* favours the brave." They should run, "I give prizes *only* to the best boys," "Fortune favours *only* the brave."

ONWARD is right, and *onwards* is wrong.

ONYX is pronounced ō'-nĭx, not ōn'-ix.

OPPOSITE. This word seems to require the preposition *to* after it, as "I stood opposite the statue" should be "I stood opposite *to* the statue."

ORATOR is pronounced or'-ā-tor, and not to rhyme with cur-a'-tor. We recently met with this word stamped on the outside of a book

called the "*Orator's Handbook*." Orator was correctly spelled on the title-page.

ORTHOEPY is pronounced or'-tho-e-pe, not or-thē'-o-py.

- *OR. "You *or* I are to go to-morrow" should be "You *or* I *am* to go." "The king *or* the prince *are* to be here to-night" should be "The king *or* the prince *is* to be here to-night." "The Queen *or* her son *have* the prior right" should be "The Queen *or* her son *has* the prior right."

OR is used for *if* in the sentence "Seldom *or* ever."

ORDNANCE (cannon) should not be confounded with ordinance (decree).

OUS. This affix alters the spelling of substantives ending in *our*. Clamour *subs.* is so spelled, but the *adj.* becomes *clamorous*; so also dolour, *dolorous*; humour, *humorous*; odour, *odorous*; rancour, *rancorous*; rigour, *rigorous*; valour, *valorous*; vigour, *vigorous*. Many mistakes occur in spelling these words.

OUTBID *v.*, outbidding *pr. p.*, outbidden *pa. p.*

OUTFIT *v.*, outfitting *pr. p.*, outfitted *pa. p.*

OUTGENERAL *v.*, outgeneralling *pr. p.*, outgeneralled *pa. p.*

OUTRIVAL *v.*, outrivalling *pr. p.*, outrivalled *pa. p.*

OUTSTRIP *v.*, outstripping *pr. p.*, outstripped *pa. p.*

OUTTALK *v.*, outtalking *pr. p.*, outtalked *pa. p.*

OUTWIT *v.*, outwitting *pr. p.*, outwitted *pa. p.*

OVERBID *v.*, overbidding *pr. p.*, overbidden *pa. p.*

OVER. "Over 22,000 persons voted" should be *More than 22,000* persons voted.

OVER HEAD AND EARS. "The country is over head and ears in debt." If it is over *head* it must be over *ears*.

OVERLAP *v.*, overlapping *pr. p.*, overlapped *pa. p.*

OVERLEAP *v.*, overleaping *pr. p.*, overleaped *pa. p.*

OVERREACH *v.*, overreaching *pr. p.*, overreached *pa. p.*

OVERRUN *v.*, overrunning *pr. p.*, overrun *pa. p.*

OVERTOP *v.*, overtopping *pr. p.*, overtopped *pa. p.*

OVID is pronounced ðy'-id, not ū'-vid.

PAILFULS (not pailsful) is the plural of pailful.

PALATE (the roof of the mouth). This word must not be used for *pillow* a bed, nor for an artist's *palette*.

PAMPER *v.*, pampering *pr. p.*, pampered *pa. p.*

PANAMA is pronounced Pa-na-ma', not Pān'a-maw.

PANDER *v.*, pandering *pr. p.*, pandered *pa. p.*

PANEL *v.*, panelling *pr. p.*, panelled *pa. p.*

PARALLEL *v.*, paralleling *pr. p.*, paralleled *pa. p.*

PARCEL *v.*, parcelling *pr. p.*, parcelled *pa. p.*

PARENTHESIS. The plural is paren'theses.

The accent is on the second syllable.

PARLIAMENT are dissolved should be "Parliament is dissolved." (See CONGREGATION.)

PARISIAN is pronounced Par-iz'-ian, not Par-ish'-ian, nor par-iss'-ian.

PARRY *v.*, parrying *pr. p.*, parried *pa. p.*

PARTICIPLES. There are few people who do not hesitate sometimes over the spelling of the participles. The more difficult ones, and many which are not found in dictionaries, are given in this book.

PASTURE *v.*, pasturing *pr. p.*, pasturable *adj.*

PATROL *v.*, patrolling *pr. p.*, patrolled *pa. p.*

PATRON is pronounced pā'-trun, not pāt'-run, and all derivatives have the accent on the first syllable.

PATTER *v.*, pattering *pr. p.*, pattered *pa. p.*

PATTERN should not be pronounced *patten*.

PAU (a city in the south of France) is pronounced Pō, not Paw.

PAVILION. Note that there is only one *l* in this word. The participles are pavilioning *pr. p.*, pavilioned *pa. p.*

PEGASUS is pronounced pēg'-ā-sus, not peg-ā'-sus.

PENCIL *v.*, pencilling *pr. p.*, pencilled *pa. p.*

PENELOPE is pronounced Pēn-ēl'-o-pe, not Pēn'-ēl-ōpe.

PERCEIVE. Do not write percieve. The participles are — perceiving *pr. p.*, perceived *pa. p.*, and the *adj.* perceivable.

PERFECT. This word being in the superlative degree, "*most perfect*" is wrong.

PER'-FUME *subs.* must not be confounded with
per-fum'e *v.*

PERIL *v.*, perilous *adj.*, perilousness *subs.*

PERMIT *v.*, permitting *pr. p.*, permitted *pa. p.*

PERSPIRATION is occasionally pronounced prēs-
pi-ra-tion, by the uneducated, instead of
per-spir'-a-tion.

PETRUCHIO is pronounced pe-troo'chě-o, not
pe-troo'kĭ-o.

PHAETON is pronounced fā'-ě-tun, not fe-ā'-tun.

PHALANX. The plural is phalanges.

PHARMACEUTICAL is pronounced far-ma-sū'-
ti-cal.

PHARAOH (King of Egypt). We sometimes
find the vowels in the final syllable trans-
posed by mistake, and the word spelled
Pharoah.

PHENOMENON. The plural is phenomena.

PHOEBE (a female Christian name) is pro-
nounced Fē'-bē.

PHOEBUS is pronounced Fē'-būs.

PHTHISIC is pronounced tis'ik. The word is
also spelled *phthisis* (pronounced tis'-is).

PHYSIC *v.*, physicking *pr. p.*, physicked *pa. p.*

PIANOFORTE is pronounced pe-an'-o-for'-te, not
pi-an'o-fort.

PICKET *v.*, picketing *pr. p.*, picketed *pa. p.*

PIERCE should not be spelled peirce; the *i*
comes first.

PILLAR. "The roof was supported on twelve massive pillars." The last word should be pronounced pillars, not pillers.

PILLORY *v.*, pillorying *pr. p.*, pilloried *pa. p.*

PIQUANT is pronounced pĭk'-ant, not pik'-want, nor pĕk'-want.

PIQUE *v.* is pronounced peck, not pĭk.

PLACABLE is pronounced plā'-kā-ble, not place'-able.

PLAGUE. This is a curious word. It is only of one syllable, and yet, if the first two letters are taken away, the remainder will be a word of *two* syllables, namely *ague*, pronounced ā-gu. Plague is sometimes mispronounced pleg.

PLAIT *v.* should not be confounded with plate *v.* "Her hair was being *plated*" should be "Her hair was being *plaited*." "He possesses only *plaited* silver" should be "He possesses only *plated* silver." *Plait* is pronounced plat.

PLANT should be pronounced plānt, not plarnt.

PLEASURE *v.*, pleasuring *pr. p.*, pleasurable *adj.*

PLEBEIAN is pronounced plē-bē'-yan, not ple'-bē-an.

PLEBISCITUM is pronounced pleb-is-cĭ-tum, not plē-bis'-cĭ-tum.

PLOD *v.*, plodding *pr. p.*, plodded *pa. p.*, plodder *subs.*

PLUG *v.*, plugging *pr. p.*, plugged *pa. p.*

PLUMB *v.*, plumbing *pr. p.*, plumbed *pa. p.*

POCKET *v.*, pocketing *pr. p.*, pocketed *pa. p.*

POLICEMAN must not be pronounced "*Plecceman.*"

POMMEL *v.*, pommelling *pr. p.*, pommelled *pa., p.*, pommeller *subs.*

PONIARD is pronounced pōn'-yard, not poin'-yard. *Poignard* is the French word.

PORTICO. The plural is porticos, not porticoes.

POSSESSIVE CASE. Words ending in *ss* require 's, as authoress's. Errors are very common through the misuse of the sign of the possessive case. The following are selected as examples:—"She praised the child's, as she termed him, ready wit." This blunder is obviated by turning the sentence thus, "She praised the ready wit of the child, as she called him." "I called at Smith the bookseller's" should be "I called at Smith's the bookseller." In such sentences as the "Lord Mayor of London's jurisdiction," the possessive case is put after London and not after Mayor. "I am staying at Lord Warr, my old benefactor's," should be "At Lord Warr's, my old benefactor;" or better still, "I am staying at the house of Lord Warr, my old benefactor." "Jones told her Mr. Smith's and his wife's opinion"

reads better thus, "Jones told her the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Smith." It would be ambiguous to write "Jones told her the opinion of Mr. Smith and his wife." It might mean Jones's wife.

POSTHUMOUS is pronounced pöst'-ū-mus, not pös'th-ū-mus.

POTABLE is pronounced pō'ta-ble, not pöt'-āble.

PRACTICE *subs.* must be distinguished from practise *v.*

PRAISE *v.*, praising *pr. p.*, praisable *adj.*

PREBENDARY is pronounced prēb'-end-ary, not prē'-bēnd-ary. *Prebendal*, however, is pronounced pre-ben'd-al.

PRECEDENT *subs.* must be distinguished from president *subs.* Precedent *adj.* is pronounced pre-sē'dent, not prēs'e-dent. Precedent *subs.* (example or form) is pronounced prēs'-e-dent, not pre-sē'-dent.

PREDICATED. "No one, not even the most enthusiastic Liberal, could have *predicated* such a success." For *predicated* the word *predicted* should have been used.

PREFACE is pronounced prēf'-ace, not prē'face; and pre'-face *subs.* must not be confounded with pre-fa'ce *v.*

PREFER *v.*, preferring *pr. p.*, preferred *pa. p.*

PRELATE (Bishop) is pronounced prēl'-ate, not prē'-late.

PRE'SENT *subs.* must not be confounded with
pre-se'nt *v.*

PRESERVE *v.*, preserving *pr. p.*, preservable
adj., preservation *subs.*

PRETENTIOUS is pronounced pre-ten'-shus.

PREVENTIVE. "Preventative measures were
taken." There is no such word as *preven-*
tative; it should be *preventive*.

PREVIOUS FOR PREVIOUSLY. "I called on
him previous to writing the letter." Pre-
vious should be *previously*.

PRINCIPAL *subs.* (the chief, money), and the *adj.*
meaning *chief*, must be distinguished from
principle *subs.*, meaning *motive, opinion*.

PRIVILEGE is not now spelled privileged.

PRO FORMÂ. The *â* should be distinctly pro-
nounced, and the vulgar pronunciation,
pro-for-mer, avoided.

PRO RATÂ. The *â* should be distinctly pro-
nounced, and the common vulgarism pro-
ra-ter avoided.

PROCEED *v.*, proceeding *pr. p.*, proceeded *pa. p.*

PROCEED. "Out of the same mouth *proceedeth*
blessing and cursing" should be "Out of
the same mouth *proceed*," etc.

PROCURE *v.*, procuring *pr. p.*, procurable *adj.*

PRODIGY should not be pronounced projidy.

PRO'D-UCE *subs.* must not be confounded with
pro-du'ce *v.*

PROFFER *v.*, proffering *pr. p.*, proffered *pa. p.*

PROFIT *v.*, profiting *pr. p.*, profited *pa. p.*

PROFIT BY. "Let us profit from his example" should be "Let us profit *by* his example."

PROMISE FOR ASSURE. "I shall get into Parliament this election, I *promise* you." The gentleman who said this did not get in; and, addressing the electors after his defeat, said, "I am beaten now, but I shall get in next time, I *promise* you." He meant, I *assure* you.

PROPEL *v.*, propelling *pr. p.*, propelled *pa. p.*

PROPHECY *subs.* must be distinguished from prophesy *v.* Prophecy *subs.* is pronounced prof-e-ce, and prophesy *v.*, prof-e-si.

PROSECUTED. "Persons trespassing will be prosecuted." Country people, in reading this notice, generally say *persecuted* for *prosecuted*.

PROTEST *subs.* must not be confounded with pro-te'st *v.*

PROVE *v.*, proving *pr. p.*, provable *adj.*

PROXIMO, abbreviated into *prox.*, means the next or coming month. (See INSTANT.)

PSEUDO is pronounced su'-do.

PSEUDONYMOUS is pronounced su-don'e-mus.

PSOAS (the thigh muscle) is pronounced so'-as.

PSYCHE (the goddess of love) is pronounced si-ke.

PTARMIGAN is pronounced tar'-mc-gan.

PTOLEMAIC is pronounced tol-c'-ma'-ik.

PUNCTUATION. Many attempts have been made to make rules for punctuation, but with little success. It is, however, most important that stops should be used when they are required, as the following examples will show. "In the Priory of Ramessa there dwelt a very liberal prior, who caused these lines to be written over his door:—

' Be open evermore
O thou my door!
To none be shut—to honest or to poor !'

The prior was succeeded by a man who was as covetous and selfish as his predecessor had been liberal and beneficent. He left the lines over the door however, altering nothing but one stop, which made the lines run thus:—

' Be open evermore
O thou my door!
To none :—be shut to honest or to poor.'"

The following example is from an epitaph.

" Know stranger ere thou pass beneath this stone
Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son."

This of course requires a stop after the word pass. In legal documents it is cus-

tomary to omit all stops. Some people say that this is done so that none but lawyers can understand the documents; while others insist that it is done so that several interpretations can be given to the words, and thus cause litigation. The truth is that a legal document should be drawn so as to be unmistakable without punctuation, and so that no punctuation can alter the meaning.

The principal blunder made in punctuation is the insertion of *too many stops*.

PUNGENCY *subs.* is pronounced pun'-jen-cy.

PUNNING. The connection between punning and blundering in speaking and writing is a moot question. * People who dislike punning assert that the distortions of spelling and pronunciation perpetrated by the punsters in the comic newspapers beget confused notions of orthography, which bring forth bad fruit.

PURCHASE *v.*, purchasing *pr. p.*, purchasable *adj.*

PURVEY *v.*, purveying *pr. p.*, purveyed *pa. p.*

PUR *v.*, should not rhyme with *nut*, but with *foot*. Put is a game played with cards.

PUTTETH THEIR TRUST. The parish clerk has occasionally to alter the response in the Church Prayer-book to suit two or more

people, and instead of "Who putteth his trust in Thee" says, "who *putteth their* trust in Thee." A story is told of a parish clerk who, when a countess was churched, altered the response to "Who putteth her *ladyship's* trust in Thee."

QUAKERISMS. In his correspondence with Lord Brougham on the subject of the Corn Law League in 1843, Mr. Bright uses the phrases *thou sees, thou perceives*. Of course none but Quakers speak or write in this peculiar style, and even amongst Quakers themselves the habit is dying out.

QUANTITY. "A large quantity of people voted for Clarke during the dinner-hour." *Quantity* is a mistake; it should be *number*.

QUARANTINE is pronounced quar'-en-tène, and not kar'-en-tin.

QUARREL *v.*, quarrelling *pr. p.*, quarrelled *pa. p.*

QUARRY *v.*, quarrying *pr. p.*, quarried *pa. p.*

QUARTO. The plural is quartos, not quartoes.

QUAY is pronounced key, not quâ, nor kay.

QUEBEC is pronounced quě-běk', not quě'-bek.

QUERY *v.*, querying *pr. p.*, queried *pa. p.*, querist *subs.*

QUININE is pronounced quĭn-in, not kwĭ-nee'n.

QUIT *v.*, quitting *pr. p.*, quitted *pa. p.*

R. The letter *r* is often added by mistake in pronouncing the words Maria, Sophia, Emma, Julia, etc.

RABIES has three syllables, pronounced *rā'-bi-ēz*, not *rāb'ēz*.

RACKET *v.*, *racketing pr. p.*, *racketed pa. p.*, *rackety adj.*

RADISH should not be pronounced *reddish*.

RADIUS. The plural is *radii*.

RADIX. The plural is *radices*.

RAISE is sometimes confounded with *rise*. The distinction is seen in the following sentence.

"I *rise* early to *raise* myself in the estimation of my employers."

RANG. "They *rung* for the servant" should be "They *rang* for the servant."

RAPINE is pronounced *rāp'-in*, not *rāp'-een*, nor *rā-pee'n*.

RATE *v.*, *rating pr. p.*, *ratable adj.*

RAVEL *v.*, *ravelling pr. p.*, *ravelled pa. p.*

RAZED. "The building was *razed* to the ground," not "*raised* to the ground."

READMIT *v.*, *readmitting pr. p.*, *readmitted pa. p.*

RE'B-EL *subs.* must not be confounded with *re-be'l v.* The participles are *rebell* *pr. p.*, *rebelled* *pa. p.*

REBOIL *v.*, *reboiling pr. p.*, *reboiled pa. p.*

REBUKE *v.*, *rebuking pr. p.*, *rebukable adj.*

REBUT *v.*, *rebutting pr. p.*, *rebutted pa. p.*

RECALL *v.*, recalling *pr. p.*, recalled *pa. p.*

RECEIVE. Do not write *recieve*.

RECHERCHÉ (French) is pronounced *ra-sheer-shá*, not *re-sheer'sh*.

RECOMMIT *v.*, recommitting *pr. p.*, recommit^{ed} *pa. p.*

RECONCILE *v.*, reconciling *pr. p.*, reconcilable *adj.*, reconcilement *subs.*, reconciler *subs.*

RECONNOISSANCE is pronounced *rek-ön-noi'-zäns*, not *re-kon'-noi-sance*.

RECONNOITRE *v.*, reconnoitring *pr. p.*, reconnoitred *pa. p.*

RECORD. "The record is complete." Here the word *record* is a *subs.*, and the accent is on the first syllable, *red'-ord*. "I will *record* your words." Here the word *record* is a verb, and should be accented on the second syllable, *re-co'rd*.

RECUR *v.*, recurring *pr. p.*, recurred *pa. p.*

REDDEN *v.*, reddening *pr. p.*, reddened *pa. p.*

REFER *v.*, referring *pr. p.*, referred *pa. p.*

REFERRIBLE. This word is often spelt *referable*, and sometimes *referrable*; but the best authorities give *referrible* as the correct way.

REFIT *v.*, refitting *pr. p.*, refitted *pa. p.*

REF-USE *subs.* should not be confounded with *re-fu'se v.*

REGALE. Avoid writing *regail*.

REGRET *v.*, regretting *pr. p.*, regretted *pa. p.*

REINDEER is pronounced rain-deer.

REINS. "The coachman broke a new pair of *reins*." Take care not to write *reigns* nor *rains*.

REINSTALL *v.*, reinstalling *pr. p.*, reinstalled *pa. p.*, reinstalment *subs.*

RELEVANT should not be pronounced *revelant*.

"It is not *revelant*" should be "It is not *relevant*," that is, applicable.

RELICT must be distinguished from relic.

"The *relict* (the widow) preserved several *relics* (souvenirs) of her late husband."

RELIEF should not be spelled releif.

RELIEVE *v.*, relieving *pr. p.*, relievable *adj.*

RELIGIOUS PHRASEOLOGY should be confined to religious subjects. Sacred things should be treated sacredly.

REMARKABLY. It is a mistake to use the *adj.* for the *adv.*; thus, "He is *remarkable* rich and generous" should be "He is *remarkably* rich and generous."

REMODEL *v.*, remodelling *pr. p.*, remodelled *pa. p.*

REMOVE *v.* removing *pr. p.*, removable *adj.*

RENDEZVOUS *v.*, rendezvousing *pr. p.*, rendezvoused *pa. p.* The proper pronunciation is ron'-da-voo, and the *pl.* is spelled and pronounced the same as the *sing.*

REPEAL *v.*, repealing *pr. p.*, repealed *pa. p.*

REPEL *v.*, repelling *pr. p.*, repelled *pa. p.*

REPROVE *v.*, reproving *pr. p.*, reprovable *adj.*

REPRIEVE *v.*, reprieving *pr. p.*, reprieveable *adj.*

REPUTE *v.*, reputing *pr. p.*, reputable *adj.*

REQUIRE *v.*, requiring *pr. p.*, requirable *adj.*

RESEMBLANCE TO. We should say "She has great resemblance *to* her mother," not "*of* her mother,"

RESPECTFULLY AND RESPECTIVELY. These words were synonymous in Shakespeare's time, but are not now mistaken the one for the other, except by Cockneys.

RESTORE BACK should be restore.

RÉSUMÉ (French) is pronounced *ra'-sū-má*, not *re-zūmā*.

RETAIL *v.*, retailing *pr. p.*, retailed *pa. p.*

REICH *v.* is pronounced *reach*.

RETICULE (a lady's bag) must not be pronounced *ridicule*:

RETREAT BACK should be retreat.

RETRIEVE should not be spelled *retreive*.

RETURN BACK should be return.

REVEAL *v.*, revealing *pr. p.*, revealed *pa. p.*, revelation *subs.*

REVEL *v.*, revelling *pr. p.*, revelled *pa. p.*, reveller *subs.*, revelry *subs.*

REVERENT is now and then erroneously used for *reverend*, especially in speaking, as "Most potent, grave, and reverent seniors."

"*Reverent* and devout attention" is correct.

RÉVEILLÉ is pronounced ra-va'-ya, not rêv-a'-lê.
 RHYME must be distinguished from rime.

"Every bough was covered with *rhyme*" should be "covered with *rime*." "That is a good *rime*" should be "That is a good *rhyme*." Rhyme should also be distinguished from *rhythm*.

RICHELIEU is pronounced Rêsh'e-lew, not Rich'e-loo.

RIDDEN. "He has ~~rode~~ away" should be "*ridden* away."

RIGOUR should not be spelled without the *u* (see OUS).

RINSE (to cleanse) is pronounced rîns, not rênse.

RIVAL *v.*, rivalling *pr. p.*, rivalled *pa. p.*

RIVET *v.*, riveting *pr. p.*, riveted *pa. p.*

ROB *v.*, robbing *pr. p.*, robbed *pa. p.*

ROCHEFORT is pronounced rosh'-for, not roch-fort.

ROOMFUL is spelled with only one *l*.

ROQUEFORT (cheese) is pronounced rock'-for.

ROSE UP. "They rose up to pray," *up* is not required.

ROTARY. "The rotatory motion" should be "The rotary motion."

ROTHSCHILD is pronounced ros'-child, or rôt'-shilt, not rôth'-child.

ROUÉ (French) is pronounced roo'-a, not roo.

ROUND. Strictly speaking this adjective does not admit of the comparative and superlative degrees, as rounder and roundest. (See SQUARE.)

ROUTE, a journey, should be pronounced root, and not rout.

RUB *v.*, rubbing *pr. p.*, rubbed *pa. p.*

RUNG. "I have *rang* the bell" should be "I have *rung* the bell."

S. This letter requires distinct pronunciation, or confusion of meaning ensues. Thus, the extract from Timon of Athens, "Each man to his stool," becomes "Each man to his tool." "Harvey's sauce" becomes "Harvey's 'orsc." "The people laughed at Lambert's size" may be mistaken for "The people laughed at Lambert's eyes."

SABRE is spelled saber by some American writers.

SACERDOTAL is pronounced säs-er-dō'-tal, not sāk-er-dō'-tal.

SACRAMENT is pronounced sāk'-ră-ment, not sāk'-er-ă-ment, nor sāk'-ra-ment.

SADLY. "You are looking sadly to-day" should be "You are looking *sad* to-day."

SAINT JAMES OR SAINT GILES, meaning the Parish of St. James or St. Giles, should not be written St. James' or St. Giles'. *St. James's Gazette* is correct.

SALINE is pronounced sǎ-lín'e or sǎ'-line, not sǎ-lee'n.

SALVE is pronounced sǎhv, not 'sǎlv.

SALVER is pronounced sǎl'-ver, not sar'-ver.

SANG. "He sung a good song" should be "He *sang* a good song." "I *have sung* a good song" is correct; "I have sang" would be wrong.

SANK. "The boat *sunk* directly" should be "The boat *sank* directly."

SARCOPHAGUS. The plural is sarcophagi (pronounced sar-kof'-a-gi).

SAW. Avoid pronouncing the word sorr.

SAYING should have the *g* pronounced distinctly

SCALLOP *v.*, scalloping *pr. p.*, scalloped *pa. p.*

SCARF. The plural is *scarfs*, not scarves.

SCEPTIC is pronounced skĕp'-tik.

SCION is pronounced si-on.

SCISSORS has no singular, though the Americans speak of *a* scissors.

SCORE. We say "5 score," not *scores*, but we do say "Scores of people would believe it."

SCRUB *v.*, scrubbing *pr. p.*, scrubbed *pa. p.*

SECRETARY. This word is sometimes pronounced sek'-e-tary, instead of sek'-re-ta-ry.

SEE HOW I FEEL. "I cannot promise to go; I shall *see how I feel*." This is an odd expression, and should be avoided.

SEIZE should not be spelled sieze.

SELDOM OR EVER ought to be "seldom if ever," or "seldom or never."

SEMIRAMIS is pronounced se-in'r'-ă-mis, not sem-ir-a'm-is.

SENATOR is pronounced sen'-ă-tor, not sen-a'-tor.

SENILE is pronounced sē'nile, not sĕn'-ile.

SEPARATION should not be spelled nor pronounced *seperation*. The same error often occurs in pronouncing the words *separate*, *separable*, and their compounds.

SERAPH. The plural is seraphim or seraphs: *im* is the sign of the Hebrew plural.

SERAPIS is pronounced sĕr-ă'-pis, not sĕr'-ă-pis.

SERGEANT (legal rank). A barrister holding this rank should not be referred to as Sergeant Parry, but Mr. Sergeant Parry. On the other hand, a Sergeant of Volunteers should not be spoken of as Mr. Sergeant Blank, but Sergeant Blank.

SERIES. "There was a *series* of vessels on the floor, which *serve* the purpose," etc. *Serve* should be *serves*. *Series* is singular.

SERVICEABLE should not be spelled *servicable*.

SEVER *v.*, severing *pr. p.*, severed *pa. p.*

SHAKE *v.*, shaking *pr. p.*, shakable *adj.*

SHAPE *v.*, shaping *pr. p.*, shapable *adj.*

SHARPEN *v.*, sharpening *pr. p.*, sharpened *pa. p.*

SHE. "I am younger than *her*" should be "I am younger than *she*." "It is *her*" should

be "It is *she*." "Neither he nor *her* can attend" should be "Neither he nor *she*," etc.

SHEW, *v.* is still used, as well as *show*; but *show* is getting into more general use.

SHIELD should not be spelled sheild.

SHOVEL, *v.*, shovelling *pr. p.*, shovelled *pa. p.*

SHOWN. "We have showed him how to do it" should be "We have *shown* him how to do it."

SHRANK. "I *shrank* the flannel" should be "I *shrank* the flannel." "She *shrank* from it in terror" should be "She *shrank* from it in terror."

SHRIEK should not be spelled shreik.

SHRILLNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled shril-ness.

SHRIVEL, *v.*, shrivelling *pr. p.*, shrivelled *pa. p.*

SHUMAC (tree) is pronounced shū'mak, not shū-mak'.

SICK OF, FOR SICK (ILL) WITH, as "Sick *of* a fever," is wrong. A man may be ill *with* a fever, and sick *of* it.

SIEGE should not be spelled seige.

SIENNA (a colour) is pronounced si-ën'-na, not sen'-na, which is medicine.

SIEVE should not be spelled seive.

SILCOCK (a family name) is pronounced Silco.

SIMULTANEOUS is pronounced sīm'ul-tā'ne-ous, not sī-mūl-tā'-ne-ous.

SINCE WHEN ought to be "Since which time."

SINECURE is pronounced *sī'-ne-cure*, not *sīn'-e-cure*.

SITTING. "The hen is *setting* on her nest," should be "The hen is *sitting* on her nest."

SITS. In the phrase "The wind sets full in the sail," *sets* should be *sits*.

SLEIGH is pronounced *slay*.

SLEIGHT, pronounced *slite*, means a trick, and must not be spelled *slight*, which signifies a neglect, an insult. "The trick was done by slight of hand;" *slight* should be *sleight*.

SLOUGH (a quagmire) is pronounced *slow* (to rhyme with *now*) or *sluff*, not *sloo*. Sloughing, when applied to a wound, is pronounced *sluffing*.

SMALLNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled *smal-ness*.

SNIVEL *v.*, snivelling *pr. p.*, snivelled *pa. p.*

SO. "*Such* a bad character is uncommon," should be "So bad a character," etc.

SO. *That* is sometimes wrongly used in place of the adverb *so*. "I was *that* nervous I forgot everything;" "I was *that* frightened I fell down; and afterwards I was *that* ill," etc. Substitute *so* for *that*.

SOAR *v.* should be distinguished from *sore adj.* and *subs.*

SOBRIQUET is pronounced söb'-re-ka. The word should not be written *soubriquet*.

SOFTEN is pronounced söff'n, not sawf'ten, nor söf'-ten.

SOLDER *v.*, soldering *pr. p.*, soldered *pa. p.*

SOL-FA *v.*, sol-faing *pr. p.*, sol-faed *pa. p.*

SOLICITOR-GENERAL. The plural is Solicitors-General.

SOLO. The plural is *solos*, not *solocs*.

SOME DAY. "I shall meet you some day" should be "I shall meet you one day."

SON-IN-LAW. The plural is sons-in-law.

SOOT is pronounced soot, not sūt. That is, the word should not rhyme with *nut*, but with *foot*.

SOPHIA is pronounced So-fi'-a, not So-fi'-er.

SOPORIFIC is pronounced sō-por-if'-ik, not sōp-or-if'-ik.

SOWER. One who sows seed must be distinguished from *sewer*, one who sews. Both words are pronounced alike.

SPOONFULS is the plural of spoonful, though *spoonsful* is often used in error.

SPRANG. "The policeman *sprung* his rattle;" *sprung* should be *sprang*. If the policeman says, "I have *sprang* my rattle," he is wrong; he should say, "I have *sprung* my rattle."

SPRANG (leaped). "They *sprung* on board" should be "They *sprang* on board."

SQUARE *adj.* does not admit of comparison, as it is an *adj.* in the superlative degree.

SQUEAL *v.*, squealing *pr. p.*, squealed *pa. p.*, squealer *subs.*

STAKE is a pointed stick, and *steak* is a slice of meat. We see the difference of the words in the sentence, "I stuck a *stake* in the *steak* to toast it."

STATIONARY *adj.* (standing still) must not be confounded with *stationery* (writing materials).

STATUTABLE is often wrongly spelled statute-able.

STATUTE *subs.*, statutable *adj.*, statutory *adj.*

STAVES. This word (the plural of *staff*) should be pronounced *stārfs*, not *stā-vs*, which is the correct pronunciation of *staves*, the plural of *stave*, a part of a cask.

STEPHANUS is pronounced *stef-ăn'-us*, not *stef-a'-nus*.

STYLE (steps in a fence) should not be confounded with *style* (manner).

STILLNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled stilness.

STIMULUS, the plural is *stimuli*.

ST. JOHN (a family name) is pronounced *Sin'-jun*.

ST. MAUR (Earl) is pronounced *Sě-maur*.

STOLEN. "The horse was stole;" *stole* should be *stolen*.

STOP FOR STAY. "I am stopping at the

Grosvenor Hotel" should be "I am *staying* at," etc.

STORY (not STOREY). "This house has five *storeys*" should be "This house has five *stories*."

STRAIGHT *adj.* Strictly speaking, straight is not comparable, but we constantly hear such a sentence as "The straightest way is generally the shortest."

STRAIT should be distinguished from *straight*. The former means narrow, the latter even, in a direct line. "The *Straits* of Gibraltar" should not be spelled *straights*.

STRAP ~~strapping~~ *pr. p.*, strapped *pa. p.*

STRATUM. The plural is *strata*.

STRAUSS is pronounced Strowss, not Strawss.

STRIP *v.*, stripping *pr. p.*, stripped *p. pa.*

STROLL *v.*, strolling *pr. p.*, strolled *p. pa.*

STRUT *v.*, strutting *pr. p.*, strutted *pa. p.*

STUN *v.*, stunning *pr. p.*, stunned *pr. p.*

SUBJECT *subs.* must not be confounded with sub-je'ct *v.*

SUBMIT *v.*, submitting *pr. p.*, submitted *pa. p.*

SUBPŒNA *v.*, subpœnaing *pr. p.*, subpœnaed *pa. p.*

SUBSTANTIAL FOR SUBSTANTIVE. "The amendment was then put as a *substuntial* motion" should be "The amendment was then put as a *substantive* motion."

SUBTRACTION must not be pronounced subtraction.

SUCCOUR, without the *u* in the last syllable, is an Americanism.

SUDDEN. . This word is occasionally pronounced *sud'dn*, instead of *sud'-den*, as spelled.

SUFFER *v.*, suffering *pr. p.*, suffered *pa. p.*

SUITE (of furniture) is pronounced *sweet*, not *sûte*.

SUMMON *v.* We often hear this word pronounced *summons*, as, "I will *summons* him," instead of "I will summon him." The error probably arises from the substantive being *summons*. It is quite correct to say "A *summons* was granted," but not "He was summonsed."

SUPERADD *v.*, superadding *pr. p.*, superadded *pa. p.*

SUPERSEDE. Avoid writing this word superseded.

SUPREMACY an adjective which does not admit of comparison. "The most supreme contempt" is therefore wrong.

SURFEIT should not be spelled *surfiet*.

SURPLICE (a church garment) should not be confounded with *surplus* (a remainder).

SURVEY *subs.* must not be confounded with *sur-vey' v.*

SUSPECT. "I expect that you are wrong" should be "I *suspect* that you are wrong."

SWAM. "Captain Webb *swam* across the

Channel ;" *swum* should be *swam*. Captain Webb could say, "I *have swum* across the Channel."

SWEAR is sometimes confounded with *sware*.

"I *sware* what I say is true" should be "I *swear*," etc. "As he *swear* unto our forefathers," etc., should be "As he *sware*," etc.

SWEETLY. "The flowers smell *sweetly*" should be "The flowers smell *sweet*."

SYLLABICATION. In choosing tunes for hymns, take care that the repetitions do not break on an awkward syllable. As ---

And catch the flec--And catch the flee—
And catch the fleeting hours.

SYNOPSIS. The plural is *synopses*.

SYNTHESIS. The plural is *syntheses*.

TAKE *v.*, taking *pr. p.*, takable *adj.*

TAILNESS is sometimes wrongly spelled *talness*.

TAME *v.*, taming *pr. p.*, tamable *adj.*

TAMPER *v.*, tampering *pr. p.*, tampered *pa. p.*

TAPESTRY is pronounced *tăp'es-try*, not *tă'pēs-try*.

TASSEL is wrongly pronounced *tos'sel* and *taw'-sel*; it should be *tas'-sel*.

TAUT. "The rope was drawn *taught*" should be "The rope was drawn *taut*."

TEACH. "Who learns you French?" should

be "Who teaches you French?" "*It learned* her a lesson" should be "*It taught* her a lesson."

TEAM is sometimes confounded with *team*.

"The water *teams* with life" should be

"The water *teems*," etc. "The waggon is drawn by a *team* of oxen" should be "The waggon is drawn by a *team*," etc.

TELEGRAPHY is pronounced tēl-eg'-ră-fy, not tel'-e-gră-fy.

TENANT *v.*, tenanting *pr. p.*, tenanted *pa. p.*

TENOR *subs.*, not *tenour*, is the correct spelling of this word, both when it means tendency or purport, and when it means a kind of voice in music.

TERMINUS. The plural is *termini*.

TERPSICHORE is pronounced terp-sik'ō-re, not terp'-sě-kore.

TERRIBLE should be pronounced as spelled, and not terruble.

TERRIER (a dog) should not be pronounced tarrier.

THAN. "It is no sooner full *but* some one empties it" should be "It is no sooner full *than* some one empties it." "No other help *but* this was at hand" should be "No other help *than* this was at hand." "No other *but* he" should be "None other *than* he." "He had little more of the noble

besides the robes," "*besides*" should be "*than*."

THAT. "Who knows but *what* he may succeed?" should be "Who knows but *that* he may succeed?" "I have no doubt *but* James will come" should be "I have no doubt *that* James will come." "Those kind of potatoes are best" should be "*That* kind of potatoes *is* best."

THEATRE is pronounced thē'ă-ter, not the-ă'-ter. Theater is an Americanism, and should be avoided.

THEIR FOR HIS. "I do not think any one to blame for taking care of *their* health." *Their* should be *his*.

THEM FOR THOSE. "Give me back them coppers" should be "Give me back *those* coppers."

THIEF should not be spelled theif; the *i* comes first.

THEN. "The *then* Queen of England" should be "The Queen of England in those days," or "at that time." "The *then* Mrs. Green," should be "The Mrs. Green of that date." "Since *then*" should be "Since that time."

THENCE. "She will go from *thence* to-morrow" should be "She will go *thence* to-morrow." *From* is redundant.

THERE ARE. "There's ten at least" should be
"There are ten at least."

THESE. "I have been here this two days"
should be "I have been here these two
days."

THESE KIND. "I do not like these kind of
interruptions." The pronoun should be
this, not *these*.

THESIS. The plural is *theses*.

THIN *v.*, thinning *pr. p.*, thinned *pa. p.*

THINK FOR. "It means more than you think
for." *For* is not required.

THINK OF. "Brother electors, *think on* these
things." *Think of* are the proper words to
use.

THIS. "*These* sort of apples are best for
cooking" should be "*This* sort of apples
is best for cooking."

THIS MUCH. "I will tell you this much"
should be "I will tell you *thus* much," or
so much.

THROB *v.*, throbbing *pr. p.*, throbbed *pa. p.*

THUMB *v.*, thumbing *pr. p.*, thumbed *pa. p.*

THUMP *v.*, thumping *pr. p.*, thumped *pa. p.*

TICKET *v.*, ticketing *pr. p.*, ticketed *pa. p.*

TIER.—

"The soldier leant upor his sword
And wiped away a tier."

In this quotation *tier* should be *tear*.

TIERCE should not be spelled teirce.

TIME *v.*, timing *pr. p.*, timable *adj.*

TINGE *v.*, tingeing *pr. p.*, tinged *pa. p.*

TINSEL *v.*, tinselling *pr. p.*, tinselled *pa. p.*

TIRE *v.*, tiring *pr. p.*, tirable *adj.*

TITHE *v.*, tithing *pr. p.*, tithable *adj.*

TO. The preposition *to* has a meaning distinct from the adverb *too*. "If you will go *to* London, I will go *too*."

TO FOR WITH. "Will you have milk *to* your tea?" should be "Will you have milk *with* your tea?"

TOIL *v.*, toiling *pr. p.*, toiled *pa. p.*

TOO should not be pronounced short, like the preposition *to*, but long, like *two*.

TOR'MENT *subs.* must not be confounded with *tor-men't v.*

TOUR *subs.* is pronounced two'-ēr; and tourist *subs.*, the person who is travelling, is a two'-ēr-ist.

TOWARD is right and *towards* is wrong.

TRACHEA (the windpipe) is pronounced tra-ke'a.

TRACT. "We were soon on the robbers' tract" should be "robbers' track." *Tract* is a piece of land, or a small pamphlet.

TRAFFIC *v.*, trafficking *pr. p.*, trafficked *pa. p.*, trafficker *subs.*

TRAGACANTH (gum) is pronounced trăg'-ă-cănth, not trăj'-ă-cănth.

TRAIL *v.*, trailing *pr. p.*, trailed *pa. p.*

TRAIT should be pronounced tray, and not as spelled.

TRAMMEL *v.*, trammelling *pr. p.*, trammelled *pa. p.*

TRA'NSFER *subs.* must not be confounded with trans-fe'r *v.*

TRANSFER *v.*, transferring *pr. p.*, transferred *pa. p.*

TRANSMIT *v.*, transmitting *pr. p.*, transmitted *pa. p.*

TRA'NS-PORT *subs.* must not be confounded with trans-po'rt *v.*

TRAPEZIUM. The plural is trapezia.

TRAVEL *v.*, travelling *pr. p.*, travelled *pa. p.*

TREATISE *subs.* should not be confused with treaties, the plural of *treaty*.

TRQUBLOUS. "In those troubulus times." The spelling here is faulty. It is an effort to express a mispronunciation. The word is *troubulous*, and is pronounced trub'lus.

TRY AND, FOR TRY TO. "Try *and* be attentive" should be "Try *to* be attentive."

TUMULTUOUS. "After the Mayor had read the Riot Act the crowd became more tumulteous." The last word is wrongly spelled; it should be *tumultuous*.

TUN. A tun is a cask containing 4 hds., and is not the same word as *ton*, a measure of weight.

TUNNEL *v.*, tunnelling *pr. p.*, tunnelled *pa. p.*

TURNIP. The word is pronounced as spelled, and not *turnup*.

TURKOMA'N. The plural is 'Turkomans, not Turkomen.

TWIRL *v.*, twirling *pr. p.*, twirled *pa. p.*

TYPIFY *v.*, typifying *pr. p.*, typified *pa. p.* The *y* is pronounced short, like *i*.

TYRO *subs.* (a beginner). The plural is tyros, not tyroes.

TYROL is pronounced tŭr'-ol or tĭ-röl', not tĭ'-rol.

U. The letter U should never be omitted from an alphabetical index or catalogue. The present plan is to make V serve the purpose of U and V. It is a senseless blunder.

ULTIMO. This Latin word, abbreviated into *ult.* or *ulto.*, means the month last past. We find it occasionally used by mistake for proximo, which see. INSTANT may also be referred to.

UMBRELLA is pronounced um-brĕl'la, not um-bĕr-ĕl'ler.

UNCANCEL *v.*, uncancelling *pr. p.*, uncanceled *pa. p.*, uncancellable *adj.*

UNDENIABLE for UNEXCEPTIONABLE. "Wanted a valet with an undeniable character." The man's character might be undeniably bad.

The advertiser evidently wanted a man with an *unexceptionable* character.

UNDERPIN *v.*, underpinning *pr. p.*, underpinned *pa. p.*

UNDERPROP *v.*, underpropping *pr. p.*, underpropped *pa. p.*

UNFIT *v.*, unfitting *pr. p.*, unfitted *pa. p.*

UNPAY *v.*, unpaying *pr. p.*, unpaid *pa. p.*

UNIVERSAL does not admit of comparison, and such a sentence as "More than universal application" is wrong.

UNKENNEL *v.*, unkennelling *pr. p.*, unkennelled *pa. p.*

UNPEG *v.*, unpegging *pr. p.*, unpegged *pa. p.*

UNPIN *v.*, unpinning *pr. p.*, unpinned *pa. p.*

UNRAVEL *v.*, unravelling *pr. p.*, unravelled *pa. p.*

UNRIP *v.*, unripping *pr. p.*, unripped *pa. p.*

UNROL *v.*, unrolling *pr. p.*, unrolled *pa. p.*

UNSTOP *v.*, unstopping *pr. p.*, unstopped *pa. p.*

UNTIL is spelled with only one *l*.

UNTREAD *v.*, untreading *pr. p.*, untrodden *pa. p.*

UNWRAP *v.*, unwrapping *pr. p.*, unwrapped *pa. p.*

UP. "Open up" is objected to by some good grammarians, and defended by others. The word *up* certainly does not seem to be required.

UPSET *v.*, upsetting *pr. p.*, upset *pa. p.*, up-setter *subs.*

UPWARD. The sentence "Upward and onward we toiled" is right, and *upwards* and *onwards* are wrong.

•US. For "Let them and ~~we~~ go," say "Let them and *us* go."

USE *subs.* (pronounced use) must be distinguished from *use v.*, pronounced uze.

USEFUL. Avoid writing *usefull*; there is only one *l*.

UTTER *v.*, uttering *pr. p.*, uttered *pa. p.*

VAGARY is pronounced va-gá'-re, not vā'-ga-re.

VAILEY. The plural is valleys, not vallies.

VASE is pronounced vase, not vawz.

VEHEMENT is pronounced vē'-hě-ment, not vē-hě'-ment.

VEIL is pronounced vail. (See W and V.)

VELVET *v.*, velveting *pr. p.*, velveted *pa. p.*

VERACITY. "Of the veracity of the narrative there can be no doubt." Veracity is here a mistake for *truth*.

VERMICELLI (Italian) is pronounced vair-me-
• chěl'-lě, not ver-me-sil-ly.

VERMILION *v.*, vermilioned *pa. p.*

VERY WRONG. ¶ It was very wrong of the."
Omit *very*.

VERY RISING. "A very rising man" should be "A rapidly rising man."

VERTEBRAL is pronounced ver'-te-bral, not ver-te'-bral.

VERTEX. The plural is vertices. Vertex is the top or turning point, and is not the same word as *vortex* (which see).

VETERINARY is pronounced vët'-er-in-ă-ry, not ve-tër'-in-a-ry.

VERTEBRA. The plural is vertebrae.

VIE *v.*, vying *pr. p.*, vied *pa. p.*

VICTUAL *v.*, victualing *pr. p.*, victualed *pa. p.*

VILIFY *v.*, vilifying *pr. p.*, vilified *pa. p.*

VILLAIN in old books meant a farm-labourer ; but the word must not now be used, except to refer to a bad character, a blackguard.

VIOLIN is not spelled voi'-o-lin, as it is often mispronounced.

VIRTU. This word is sometimes erroneously spelled *virtue*, as, "He was a great admirer of all articles of *virtue*."

VIRTUOSO. The plural is virtuosi.

VIVIFY *v.*, vivifying *pr. p.*, vivified *pa. p.*

VIZ. is used as an abbreviation of videlicet.

The *z* is an imitation of an ancient sign of contraction, and it is a mistake to use it now ; *namely* is the correct word to use.

VOCATION. "By avocation he is a solicitor's clerk." Here the word *avocation* is wrong ; it should be *vocation*.

VOLCANO. The plural is volcanoes, not volcanos.

- VOLLEY. The plural is volleys, not vollies.
- VOMIT *v.*, vomiting *pr. p.*, vomited *pa. p.*
- VORTEX. The plural is vortices. It means
 • the centre of a whirlpool, and is not the
 same as VERTEX (which see).

W AND V. The blunders made in the misuse of these letters are exemplified in the following anecdote. The scene is on board a Margate boat half a century ago. "*Citizen.* O lor, Missus! my hat and vig's overboard. *Wife.* My eye and Betty Martin, and there's a wale! *Passenger.* A whale! where? I'd give a fi' pun note to see a whale. *Captain.* There ain't no vale nowhere, sir; it's the gentleman's mispronunciation, sir; it's his vife's wail vat she vears over her vig."

WAGGON. This word and its derivatives, waggoner and waggonage, should have double g. *Wagon* is French.

WAS FOR IS. People are apt to speak in the past tense of existing things, as "James *was* his father," "She *was* his sister." In
 • such instances as these it is easy to see that the present tense is intended.

WAS. "Neither the captain nor his lieutenant *were* saved;" *were* should be *was*. "The *fleet* were seen sailing up the Channel"

should be "The fleet *was*," etc. "Either the boy or the girl *were* present" should be "Either the boy or the girl *was*," etc.

WASSAIL is pronounced wós'-sil, not wäs'-sil.

WAVE is sometimes misused for *waive*—

"And as the Fates and he advise,
Pursue or *wave* his enterprise."

WE. "I am sure it was not *us* that did it" should be "I am sure it was not *we*," etc.

WEIR *subs.* should be distinguished from the river *Wear*, which is similarly pronounced.

WELCOME, though derived from *well* and *come*, has only one *l*.

WELFARE has but one *l*, but Farewell has the double *l*.

WENT. "If he had *went* yesterday" should be "If he had *gone* yesterday."

WERE AND WAS. "The use of fraud and peridy, of cruelty and injustice, *were* often subservient," etc. The nominative is *use*, and the verb should therefore be *was*. "Was you ill?" should be "*Were* you ill?"

WERE. "If I *were* he, I should go" is correct, and "If I *was* him" is wrong. "The *committee* was divided in its sentiments" should be "The committee *were* divided in *their*." Committee is sometimes correctly used in the singular, as "A Committee of

the House of Commons *reports*," etc. "The *council was* not unanimous" should be "The council *were*," etc. (See COMMITTEE.)

WHARF. The plural of this word is *wharfs*, and not *wharves*. The latter word was formerly in use, but philologists have decided that the plural of *wharf* shall be formed like *dwarfs*, namely by adding *s* to the singular.

WHAT FOR THAT. "I will never believe but what you knew all about it." *What* should be *that*. "I do not doubt but *what* you will hear the cuckoo" should be "I do not doubt *that* you will hear the cuckoo."

WHEN FOR WHERE. "I can tell you how far to go and *when* to stop;" *when* should be *where*. If the sentence had been "How long to go on and *when* to stop," *when* would have been correct. "Since *when*" is occasionally used for "Since which time." "That will do *any when*." This is an objectionable provincialism meaning "*any time*."

WHENCE. "From whence does she come?" should be "Whence does she come?" *From* is redundant.

WHENEVER is sometimes used for *when*, as never walk *whenever* I can help it."

WHETHER. "I shall go, weather or no." Here *weather* should be *whether*, and *no* should be *not*.

WHETHER OR NO should be *Whether or not*. Dr. Wordsworth, in his book entitled *Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible*, has this sentence, "*Whether or no* he was altogether untutored in the lore of Greece or Rome." The sentence in its complete form would read, "Whether he was or whether he was *not* altogether, etc." This shows the error.

WHICH. "*Who* of those men came to his assistance?" *Which* is preferable to *who*.

WHICH FOR WHOM. "To cull from the mass of mankind those individuals upon *which* the attention ought to be most employed." *Which* should be *whom*.

WHILST. Though this word is admitted into English dictionaries it is only a corruption of *while*.

WHITHER. "Wither shall I follow thee?" should be "Whither shall I follow?" The word *with* means to dry up, to pine.

WHO AND WHOM. "*Who* is that for?" "*Who* did you send it to?" *Who* should be *whom* in each case. "The man *whom* he said would be there," should be "The man *who* he said would be there." "Who

should I see?" In this case *who* should be *whom*.

WHOM FOR WHICH. Dr. Johnson said of a cat, "A cat *whom* I have liked;" but the proper pronoun in such a sentence is *which*.

WHOM. "Wellington, than *who* a greater general never lived" should be "Wellington, than *whom*," etc.

WHOOPIING-COUGH should not be spelled "Hooping-cough."

WIDOW-LADY and WIDOW-WOMAN. Both *lady* and *woman* are superfluous.

WIELD should not be spelled weild.

WISER. "He is the *wisest* of the two men;" *wisest* should be *wiser*.

WITH. *To* is sometimes wrongly used for *with*, as, "In comparison *to* him."

WITHOUT FOR UNLESS. "I will not go *without* he fetches me;" *without* should be *unless*.

WOEFUL is spelled "*woful*" in a book correcting orthographical mistakes. This must be wrong, otherwise *rusful* would be correct, and not *rueful*.

WORSHIP *v.*, worshipping *pr. p.*, worshipped *pa. p.*

WORST being in the superlative degree, "*very worst*" is scarcely correct. We should say "At the worst," not "At worst."

WOVEN. "The coat had no seam, but was *wove* throughout;" *wove* should be *woven*.

WRAP. "Give him a *wrap* on the knuckles" is wrong. *Rap* means to strike. *Wrap* is an abbreviation of wrapper, and also means to cover up.

WRATH. "I will wreak my *wroth* upon them" should be "I will wreak my *wrath* upon them."

WYOMING is pronounced Wi-ō'ming, not Wi'-ō-ming.

YEAST is pronounced yĕst, not ĕst.

YELLOW is pronounced yĕl'lo, not yăl'lo, nor yăl'ler.

YIELD should not be spelled yeild.

YOKE, a burden, must not be used for *yolk*, the yellow part of an egg.

YOU AND ME. "Let you and I go" should be "Let you and me go."

YOU KNOW. "We went to London, *you know*, and saw the Lord Mayor's show, *you know*; and, *you know*, etc." All these "*you knows*" would be better left out.

YOURS. "I am, dear sir, your's obediently, or yours' obediently." The apostrophe in your's and yours' is, in both cases, an error.

ZABUL'ON, though often pronounced zab'-ŭ-lon, should be pronounced za-bŭ'-lon.

ZANZIBAR is pronounced zan-ze-bar', not zan'-ze-bar.

ZENITH is pronounced zē'-nith, not zēn'-ith.

ZOOLOGICAL is pronounced zō-o-loj'-i-kal, not zoo-loj'-i-cal. The abbreviation "Zoo" is the cause of this mispronunciation.

ZYMOTIC is pronounced zī-mot'-ic, not zinn'-ō'-tic.

THE END.

